THE POSING OF The Parts:

OR,

A moſt plain and eaſie way of examining the Accidence and Grammar, by Queſtions and Anſwers, ariſing directly out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attain moſt ſpeedily to the perfect learning, full underſtanding, and right uſe thereof, for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purpoſely for the benefit of Schools, and for the uſe and delight of Maſters and Schollers.

The eleventh Edition corrected, and inlarged, with moſt of the neceſſary Queſtions inſerted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and others Authors, which are wanting in our Engliſh Rules:

By T. Brinsley

In omni diſciplina, infirma eſt artis præceptio ſine ſumma aſſiduitate exercitationis.

LONDON,
Printed by *M. F.* and *A. L.* for *Henry Hood* in St. Dunſtans Church yard in Fleetſtreet, 1653.

To the Worſhipfull his much reſpected Friend Maſter *Abraham Johnſon*, Counſellor at the Law, of *Lincolnes*-Inne.

MAny have been the well willers and furtherers of my Labours for our Grammar School: yet few there are to whom I owe more, then unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Maſter Johnſon, *and Maſter* D. Chaderton, *both for their direction and encouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the queſtions of Grammar (which are to make all diffienlties in the Accidence and Grammar moſt plain and eaſie, and which contain the very ground of all) might moſt fitly appertain; I find none, after thoſe unto whom I have Dedicated my former School-labours, to whom thoſe do more of duty belong, then unto your ſelf: that I may in ſome part repay unto you, or at leaſt unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themſelves. And firſt for Maſter* Johnſon *your Father: becauſe he hath yeelded unto me the greateſt help (next unto my Honourable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School-travel: both in ſetting me more earneſtly thereunto, by his grave advice, and alſo ſupporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Work. Moreover, for that (beſides his ſingular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, whereof both in Univerſity, City, and Country, he hath given ſo good teſtimony) I have known none, who hath come neer unto him, in his great care, that the beſt, ſpeedieſt, ſureſt, and moſt eaſie wayes might be found out, for all Schools, according to our received Grammar, and moſt approved School authors, and the ſame to be made univerſally known, that all even the meaneſt, both Maſters and Schollars may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your Father in Law, M. D.* Chaderton: *becauſe he hath not onely vouchſafed to peruſe ſome part*

of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and cenſure therein; but hath alſo been pleaſed to afford ſome principal experiments, which himſelf hath obſerved. Who therefore can juſtly miſlike that I thus dedicate unto you this firſt ground-work of our Grammar-ſchool, contained in theſe queſtions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt conſent of all the Learned, that the whole building muſt needs go moſt happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholler of any aptneſſe, being made perfect in theſe queſtions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as ſoon as he would learn the bare rules alone, if not much ſooner) ſhall find ſuch a furtherance to attain thoſe ſix helps of Learning, which wiſe Socrates ſo much commends, as he ſhall go forward with all eaſe and cheerfulneſſe ever after. That I may fully perſwade all men of the truth thereof; I will firſt rehearſe all the ſeven marks which Socrates giveth of him who is fitted to make the moſt excellent Scholler, as our moſt learned ſchool-Maſter M. Askam hath ſet them down. His hopeful ſcholler muſt be, 1 Εὐφυὴς, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of mind, and parts of body, meet to ſerve learning; as wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, ſtature, and comlineſſe. 2 Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called, the Mother of Learning. 3 φιλομαθὴς, a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardeſt Learning in time; and without which, the Scholler ſhall never attain unto much. 4 φιλόπονος, a lover of labour, one who will take paines at his Book. 5 φιλήκοος, one that is glad to hear & learn of others. 6 ζητητικὸς, one that is apt to move queſtions, deſirous to ſearch out any doubt, not aſhamed nor afraid to ask, untill he be fully ſatisfied. 7 φιλέπαινος, one that loveth to be praiſed of his Father, Maſter, or others for his well-doing. A Child of this nature, thus loving prayſe, will fervently love, and earneſtly deſire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for theſe helps, though the two firſt be ſpecial benefits of nature, yet may they be much increaſed and preſerved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect underſtanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, ſo directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five laſt, there will never any means be found, whereby they will more ſpeedily be wrought, and appear in Children, then hereby; when they can anſwer ſo readily

and

and perfectly to every Grammar queſtion. For this (if they be well applyed) will win them ſuch love from their Maſters and Parents, and alſo ſuch prayſe and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them poſed, with ſo much eaſe, through the plainneſſe of it, as will make them to ſtrive who ſhall carry away moſt commendations; and ſo who ſhall take the moſt pains. And then the firſt Authors, being ſeconded with the help of Grammatical tranſlations, ſo uſed as is preſcribed, not to make them truants, but to leade them ſurely by the hand, paſſe the difficulty of all School-learning, and ſtill afterward, with other new ſupplyes of Commentaries, and the like, ſhall make the whole way ſo delightſome, as they ſhall never wax weary in all their courſe, but be ever made more carneſt to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, That queſtions of Accidence and Grammar have been ſet forth by others: I anſwer, That ſundry have indeed taken very profitable, and commendable pains herein. To all them, I acknowledge our Schools much beholden; and theſe my Labours eſpecially. And yet ayming at the ſame general benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they do, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them layd and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain, eaſie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more uſe to Schools then ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, ſo far as I ſhall be able. For beſides that ſome points of principal uſe, and riſing directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you ſhall find; they have moreover, moſt of them many hard and ſtrange queſtions intermixed, not ſo neceſſary for the firſt enterers, which do much trouble the younger ſort. Many alſo of thoſe queſtions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or elſe diſtinctions of the Chapters are not obſerved, or they are ſet down in too obſcure terms, or over-ſhort for Children to conceive; that moſt, both Maſters and Schollars do ſoon caſt them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw thoſe ſo, as they may ſerve moſt fitly and eaſily, for all Schools, according to the courſe which muſt of neceſſity be taken, ſo long as our Accidence and Grammar remain; which can-

not to be altered, without very great inconveniencies to Schools, and ſetting both Maſter and Schollers almoſt newly to begin to be acquainted with their new Rules, or at the leaſt to bring much diſturbance. I have alſo ſtriven to make them ſo plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young Schollers themſelves may oppoſe one another by them, and underſtand each thing fully. For the neceſſary queſtions, which I have adjoyned onely for making the reſt more cleer, I have ſet an Aſterisk upon them, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which are contained directly in the Book, to uſe, or omit, as the Maſter will, and a Hand pointing at ſome places which are of moſt neceſſary uſe. For other queſtions (to the end that our young Schollars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which ſhall be moſt needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholler a ſound Grammarian) I purpoſe (God willing) ſtill more and more, ſo much as ſhall be thought fit, to ſet them briefly in the Margents over againſt the Rules to which they belong, as I have done ſome already; or elſe in the end, moſt ſhortly by themſelves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulneſſe to theſe your grave Fathers, who have deſerved ſo well of the Church of God, and of all good learning that I wiſh to keep a perpetual memory of them; and withall, as a pledg of my thankfull affection even unto your ſelf for your ancient love, and of my hearty deſire to add ſomewhat to yours by theſe and other my travels. Accept them as a witneſſe of my unfained ſtudy for that good, which I truſt ſhall hereby be conveyed into Schools, and all good learning, in making the firſt enterance ſo even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kind entertainment of my firſt labours, I ſhall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the laſt hand unto it, or that others after me may ſupply whatſoever is wanting in my poor endeavours, being thus happily entred into and whereof I dayly receive more comfort and encouragement. January 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

John Brinſley.

To the painful Schoolmaſter, deſirous to reap ſound fruits of his labours.

FIrſt cauſe your Scholler, in learning his *Accidence*, and theſe other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to underſtand them ſo well as your leaſure will ſerve (at the firſt, according to the tenour of theſe queſtions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by dayly repetition of parts.

2 After he hath ſo learned them, you ſhall find it no loſſe of labour, if you exerciſe him for a moneth or ſix weeks ſpace in anſwering to theſe queſtions; ſo to have the meaning of the rules more fully, firſt, of thoſe without the aſterisk or little ſtar; then of thoſe noted with the aſterisk: which he will ſoon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3 I find a ſingular benefit hereby in cauſing all my loweſt to ſtand or ſit together, and ſo my ſelf, or ſome one to beſtow half an hour or an hour, each evening in poſing them according to theſe queſtions, one only anſwering, the reſt hearkening, and eſpecially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable ſtrife among the Children, and cauſe them to go forward with underſtanding and cheerfulneſſe.

4 This may ſerve for a direction to the weaker ſort, for examining, or poſing parts; whence the Book hath the name.

Laſtly, by this help, the Children may learn to diſpute Scholler-like, one with another, beginning their queſtion ever at an Italike Capital *Q.* and ſo proceeding in all other queſtions depending thereon untill they come to another Italike Capital *Q.* or chief queſtion. Hereby the Childrens wits will be marvellouſly ſharpned, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make tryal: and, finding the bleſſing, give God the glory.

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Queſtion.

WHat Book do you learn?

A. The *Accidence.*

Q. What Book is the *Accidence.*

A. A Book which teacheth the firſt grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence* divided?

A. Becauſe it teacheth firſt and chiefly the *Accidence*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of ſpeech.

* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence?*

A. Into two: Firſt, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine ſpeech. Secondly, the Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech.

* Q. What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of ſpeech.

* Q. What mean you by the Conſtruction of the Eight parts of ſpeech:

A. The conſtruing or framing, and ſetting together of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech?

A. At *In ſpeech?*

Q. Where beginneth the Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech?

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

* Some think it to be ſo called of *Accedo*: as a thing coming to, or vvhereby the learners become to the *Grammer*, or enter firſt into the knowledg of the Latine tongue; but then it ſhould be called the *Accidence*, e long, nor *Accidence*, i ſhort.

Q. What

Speech is properly the uttering of our mind by word, or the words vvhereby vve utter our mind.

Q. What mean you by these words, * *In speech?*

A. In every Tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine Speech or Tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no more Parts of all your Latine ſpeech, but onely eight?

A. No: for every word whereof Speech is made, is one of theſe eight Parts.] It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

* Some make but four parts of Speech, Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, becauſe Pronouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns, Prepoſitions, and Interjections to the Adverbs.

Q. How many Parts of Speech are declined? How many undeclined?

A. The four firſt are declined: the four laſt undeclined.

Q. Why are the four firſt Parts ſaid to be declined?

A. Becauſe they may be declined; that is, they may be varied or changed, from the firſt ending or termination, into divers endings; as *magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro*; *Amo, amas, amat*

* Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſyllable may be changed into other letters or ſyllables.

Q. Why are the reſt undeclined?

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed; as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many Parts of Speech are declined with Caſe? how many without?

A. Three with Caſe, and one without Caſe.

* That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined is, in regard of uſe, that they are not vvont to be declined, nor in regard of the nature of the vvords.

Q. Which three are declined with Caſe?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with Caſe; Verb without Caſe.

Of a Noun.

Q. WHich is the firſt Part of Speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it ſignifie nothing; becauſe it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the a Bean: as, *nihil*, or *ni-hilum*, not ſo much as the black in a bean.

Q. What mean you, when you ſay, A Noun is the name of a thing.

A. It is a word which ſignifieth the name, by which we call any thing whatſoever may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

4. In Grammar we have to conſider words, not things.

Q. Give me an example of it?

A. A hand *manus*, a houſe *domus*, goodneſs *bonitas*.

Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it ſelf is not a Noun: but the word ſignifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many ſorts of Nouns have you?

A. Two: a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A. A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by it ſelf and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to ſhew the ſignification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be underſtood of it ſelf, without the help of any other word to ſhew it by: as a hand, a Book.

Q. How know you when a word may be underſtood of it ſelf?

A. If uſually, I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word *thing* unto it; as, a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the uſual notes or marks in Engliſh, to know a Noun Subſtantive by?

A. *A*, or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magiſter*, a Maſter; or with two at the moſt: as, *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you when you ſay, a Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf?

A. I mean, it is the name of ſuch a thing, as cannot be fully

understood of it self without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adject. for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word unto it; as, a good Boy, a good House, or the like.

* Q. Have you any speciall mark to know a Noun Adj. by.

A. Yes; If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as, a good thing, an evill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three Terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three Terminations?

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As *His & hæc levis & hoc leve* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper, and Common.

Q. Which is the Noun Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth; or which belongeth but to one thing properly: as, *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe; or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My Book sets down five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

* Form and figure belong to all words; for every word is Primitive or Derivative, *which* is called the form; and simple or compound, *which* is called the figure Primitive, *which* is of it self, Derivative, *which* is a word derived of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

Numbers of Nouns.

Q. HOw many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: The Singular, and the Plural.

Q. What is the Singular Number?

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech *which* are declined.

A. That

A. That which ſpeaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a ſtone, meaning but one ſtone.

Q. Which is the Plural Number?

A. That which ſpeaks of moe then one: as, *Lapides* ſtones.

Caſes of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Caſe?

A. Every ſeveral ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and ſo of all other Parts of Speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Caſes are there?

A. Six in either number; that is, ſix in the ſingular, and ſix in the Plural.

Q. Rehearſe the Caſes?

A. The Nom. Gen. Dat. Accuſ. Voc. Ablat.

Q. What is the Nominative Caſe?

A. The firſt Caſe of a perfect Noun, or that whereby we name any thing.

Q. How may the Caſes be known aſunder?

A. Thus chiefly: The Nominative and Accuſative by their places, the other by their ſigns.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative?

A. It moſt commonly commeth before the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *who* or *what*:] as, If I ask, Who teacheth; The anſwer is in the Nominative Caſe; *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth.

Q. What is the ſign of the Genitive Caſe?

A. *Of.*

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whoſe* or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked, whoſe learning is it? the anſwer is in the Genitive Caſe, *Doctrina Magiſtri*, the learning of the Maſter.

Q. What is the ſign of the Dative Caſe?

A. *To*, and ſometime *for*.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

* They may be known in Latine, for the moſt part, by the terminations of the Declenſions.

A. To the queſtion, *to whom* or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the anſwer is in the Dative caſe, thus, *Do librum Magiſtro*, I give a book to the Maſter.

Q. How know you the accuſative caſe?

A. It commonly followeth the verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholar be asked, Whom do you love? he anſwereth in the Accuſative caſe, thus; *Amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Vocative caſe?

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to:] as, *O Magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. How know you the Ablative caſe?

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe, being joyned with it, or elſe by ſigns.

Q. What are the ſigns of the Ablative?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after caſes?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The Mark to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *his*, *hæc*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are theſe borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them altogether?

A. Singu. Nom. *Hic*. *hæc*, *hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, *&c.* and ſo forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them ſeverally, each Article by it ſelf, and firſt the Maſculine.

A. Singu. Nom. *Hic*, G. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, Ac. *Hunc*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *Hoc*, Plur. No. *Hi*, G. *Horum*, D. *His*, A. *Hos*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline

Q. Decline *Hæc.*

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hâc,* Pl. *hæ, harum, his, has, his.*

Q. Decline *hoc* likewiſe.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Pl. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* Q. Why are they ſet before the Genders, and Declenſions?

A. Becauſe they ſerve to note out the Genders, and alſo to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* Q. What ſignifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc?*

A. When it is uſed as a Pronoun, it ſignifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no ſignification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of nouns according to the ſex.

* Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference, whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or female, or neither: that is either *he*, or *ſhe*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My book makes ſeven, the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the article of the Maſculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

Q. What doth the Maſculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Maſculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto ſuch words, as have been uſed under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hæc*: as *hæc mulier* a woman.

* Q. What doth the Fœminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or ſhees, or things going under the names of ſhees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc ſaxum*, a ſtone.

* What

* *Q.* What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It belongeth properly to the words which ſignifie neither he nor ſhe.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc.*

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and ſhe.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic, hæc,* and *hoc.*

Q What belongeth the Common of three unto?

A. Onely to Adjectives.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtful?

A. *Hic,* or *hæc* as we will; as, *hic vel hæc dies,* a day.

* *Q.* What doth the Doubtful Gender belong to?

A. To ſuch living Creatures moſt properly in which the kind is unknown, whether they be he or ſhe.] As a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to ſome others. Alſo to ſome lifeleſs things: as, a day, a channel, and the like.

* *Q.* What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and under that one Article, both kinds are ſignified] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of Fowls, Fiſhes, and wild Beaſts: as, *hic Paſſer,* a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen; *hæc Aquila,* an Eagle, both he and ſhe; *hoc Halec,* an Herring, both milter and ſpaner.

* *Q.* Is the Epicene gender, a gender properly?

A. No: It is not properly a Gender noting the ſpecial ſex, nor hath any proper Article.

* *Q.* You ſaid that your Book did make ſeven Genders: are there not ſeven ſimply?

A. No: There are but three ſimply. The Maſc. Fem. and Neu. the other four are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declenſion of Nouns.

Q. WHat followeth next after Genders?

A. Declenſions.

Q. What call you a Declenſion?

A. A varying of a word in Cases, or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings, called Cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nouns are there?

A. Five.

Q. How will you know of what declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

Q. What mean you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the G. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *æ* dipthong, &c.

Q. How endeth the Dative?

A. In *æ* dipthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa.*

Q. What serves this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

* Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly, or in part, after the Greek manner, cannot be referred to any of these five declensions properly: as, *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in the Greek. So Feminines in *o* having the genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*: as *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*: as **Leto* Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*. Accusat. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises* of the first, *Penelope* of the second: and others of other Declensions. * The rest of the terminations, both in this, and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signe of the case.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musæ*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musæ*, to a song.
Acc. *hanc musam*, the song.
Voc. *O musa*, O song.
Abl. *ab hâc musâ*, from a song.
Plura. Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Acc. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Abl. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your scholars perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating Verbs, and you shall soon find the benefit of it above that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly, till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for a ſign of the Nominative Caſe, and *the*, of the Accuſative?

A. Becauſe theſe are the moſt uſual ſigns of theſe Caſes, and may moſt fitly ſerve hereunto.

Q. Give me the ſigns of the Caſes by themſelves.

A. *A*, *of*, *to*, *the*, *O*, *from*, or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Muſa*, with the Engliſh firſt.

A. A Song, *muſa*; of a ſong, *muſæ*; to a ſong, *muſæ*; the ſong, *muſam*; O ſong, *O muſa*; from a ſong, *ab hâc muſa*. Plur. Songs, *muſæ*; of ſongs, *muſarum*; to ſongs, *muſis*; the ſongs, *muſas*; *O* ſongs, *O muſæ*; from ſongs, *ab his muſis*.

Q. Why do you decline them ſo?

A. Becauſe giving Engliſh to the Latine, will teach me to conſtrue and parſe Latine ſpeedily: and giving Latine to Engliſh, will help me as much for making Latine.

* Q. Do your Datives and Ablatives Plural end alwayes in *is*, in the firſt declenſion?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is*, or in *abus*: ſo likewiſe *anima*. Alſo *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only: as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

* For other queſtions concerning the declenſions ſeverally, becauſe they are very many, & over-hard for children: I take it much better for the teachers to ſhew them to their ſcholars out of the Latine Rules (where moſt of them are ſet down at large) as their ſcholars ſhall have occaſion to learn them in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The Second Declenſion.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive caſe ſingular of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the ſecond Declenſion.

A. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Q. Decline *Magiſter*, as you decline *muſa*: that is, both Latine before the Engliſh, and Engliſh before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Gen.

Gen. *hujus Magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwayes like the Nominative?

A. No: but for the most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you of it?

A. Three; first, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

Q. (*b*) When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, *O domine*.

Q. (*c*) Do all words in (*d*) *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea all but two: *Deus*, that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius*, that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word be the proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. (*e*) In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocat. case, so all the rest.

Q. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender, declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three Cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three Cases end in the Plu number.

A. (*f*) In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdom. Gen *hujus regni*, of a kingdom. So a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni*, &c.

(*b*) This is only to be understood of nouns of the second declension; for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manus*; and of words of the Masculine or Feminine Gender onely, not of the Neuter.

(*c*) Words ending in *os* also, of the second Declension, make the vocat. likewise in *e*, like words in *us*: as *logos*, *O loge*.

(*d*) *Panthus*, & *oedipus*, having the vocat. in *u*, are not of the second declension in Latine, but of the third of contract. in Greek, like *Basileus*, *O Basileu*.

(*e*) If *Latmius* be for *Latmie*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applyeth it, it's an *Atticisme*: that is, after the *Attick Dialect*, the Vocative like the Nominative: but rather thus. *O Luna, non est Lamius, Endymion, rubori tibi?* (*f*) This is meant only of Nouns, which are regular; that is, declined after the common manner: not of irregulars, or Heteroclites, as, words wanting the Plural Number, or the like.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. yea: (g) onely *ambo* and *duo*, of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*: as, *ambo*, not *ambæ*; and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*: as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

(g) *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be the ſame in all genders, like as *duo* in Gr. as, *ambo augua* for *ambos anguis*, or *anguis*, Plaut.

Q. (h) Decline *ambo* with the Engliſh.

A. Plur. *ambo* both, Maſculines; *ambæ* both, Feminines; *ambo* both, Neuters. So in the reſt.

(h) Here declining of Latine before may ſuffice, & ſo in adjectives For the particular difficult Queſtions in this declenſion as, in the reſt, ſee the Lat. Rules at large, as I directed before.

The third Declenſion.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive caſe Singular of the third Declenſion?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declenſion, declined as before both wayes.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a ſtone.
Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a ſtone, &c,
So, Nom, *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus again Engliſh firſt.

The fourth Declenſion.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive caſe Singular of the fourth Declenſion?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declenſion.

Q. (a) HOw ends the Genitive caſe Singular of the fifth Declenſion?

(a) How this Gen. caſe is ſometimes in *i*, ſee the Latine Rules.

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declenſion?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitive caſe ſingular ends in each Declenſion together.

* *A.* Of the firſt in (*b*) *æ* dipthong; as, *Muſæ*.
The ſecond in *i*; as, *Magiſtri*.
The third in *is*; as, *Lapidis*.
The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus*.
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei*.

* Q. Shew me how the Datives end, and ſo all the reſt in order.

A. The Dative caſe ſingular of the firſt in *æ* dipthong; as, *Muſæ*.
The ſecond in *o*; as, *Magiſtro*.
The third in *i*; as, *Lapidi*.
The fourth in *ui*; as *Manui*.
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei*.

The Accuſative caſe ſingular,
Of the firſt in *am*; as, *Muſam*,
The ſecond in *um*; as, *Magiſtrum*.
The third in *em*, or *im*; as *Lapidem*, *ſitim*.
The fourth in *um*; as *Manum*.
The fifth in *em*; as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative.

The Ablative caſe ſingular.
Of the firſt in *â*; as *Muſâ*,
The ſecond in *o*; as, *Magiſtro*.
(*d*) The third in *e*, or *i*; as, *Lapide*, *Triſti*.
The fourth in *u*; as, *Manu*.
The fifth in *e*; as, *Meridie*.

* Theſe are to be made perfect by continual poſing each way.

(*b*) Some words of the firſt declenſion have the Genitive ſingular in *as*: as *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the ſecond declenſion in Greek which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *æ* pure; viz. which have a vowell before *æ*. This is called *Graciſmus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai*, for *æ*; as, *piſtai*, *aulai*, for *piſtæ*, *aulæ*. This is called *Archaiſmus*, an imitation of the ancient kind of ſpeaking: hereof alſo ſee the Latine Rules. (*c*) In the firſt Declenſion, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*: and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*, That Pythias, and Doras, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek making the Vocat. like the Nominat. Theſe words are alſo rather to be taken to be of the ſecond Declenſion in Greek, then of the firſt: and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. (*d*) The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as, *parti*, *colli*, *civi*, *ſuſti*, &c. by reaſon of the uſual change of *e*, into *i*, amongſt the ancients, like as *here*, and *heri*, &c.

The Nominative Caſe Plural,
Of the firſt in *æ*, pipthong: as, *Muſæ.*
The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri.*
The third is *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies.*

The Genitive Caſe Plural,
Of the firſt in *arum*: as, *Muſarum.*
The ſecond in *orum*: as, *Magiſtrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ium*: as, *Lapidum, Triſtium.*
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*

The Dative Caſe Plural,
Of the firſt in *is*: as, *Muſis.*
The ſecond in *is*: as, *Magiſtris.*
The third in *bus*: as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as, *Manibus, arcubus.*
The fifth in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accuſative Caſe Plural,
Of the firſt in *as*: as, *Muſas.*
The ſecond in *os*: as, *Magiſtros.*
(*e*) The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies.*
The Vocative Caſe Plural is ever like the Nominative.
The Ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

Q. (*f*) Give me ſhortly the terminations alone, in every Caſe together.

A. Of the Genitive Caſe ſingular: *æ, i, is, us, ëi.*
Of the Dative: *æ, o, i, ui, ëi.*
Of the Accuſative: *am, um em, um, em.*
Of the Ablative: *â, o, e u, e.*
Nominative Plural: *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. (*g*) *arum, orum um.* or, *ium, uum, erum.*
Dat. *is, is, bus, ibus*, or *ubus, ebus.*
Accuſ. *as. os, es, us, es.*

(*e*) The Accuſative caſe plural of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *ea*: as, *partes, omnea*, eſpecially in thoſe whoſe Genit. plural ends in *tum*: and ſometime *ea* is contracted into *a*: as, for *angnea angua*, for *omnea omna.*

(*f*) Scholars being made perfect in theſe terminations, will ſoon grow to readineſs in giving any caſe of a noun, and keeping them moſt ſurely.

(*g*) For *Dardanidorum*, is uſed *Dardanidum*, by the figure *Syncope*, ſo *Anchiſaidum, Troj genum*, like as *virum*, for *virorum*, in the ſecond.

Voca-

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is*, *i*, *bus*, *ibus*, or *ubus*, *ebus*.

*Q. Are there no ſpecial terminations of the Nominative Caſes in each declenſion, to know the Declenſions by?

A. No certain: (*a*) yet theſe are the moſt uſual in words which are meerly Latine and regular.

The Nominative caſe of the firſt endeth in *a*; Of the ſecond in *r*, *us*, or *m*; Of the third, in *e*, *e*, *l*, *o*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*; Of the fourth in *us*; Of the fifth in *es*.

(*a*) Other terminat. are either *words of* coming from the *Greek*, or *of* other ſtrange tongues: as, *am*, in the firſt Declenſion, is a termination *of* the Hebrew; *as*, *es*, *e*, long *of* the Greek. &c. Of theſe more *fully* ſee Maſter *Leches* Queſtions, in his obſervations *of* the Declenſions *of* Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. NOw that we have done with Nouns Subſtantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. How many ſorts of Adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in moſt caſes three terminations; that is, three divers endings, ſhewing their Genders: as, *bonus*, *a*, *um*.

*Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The firſt word, as *Bonus* in the Maſculine: the ſecond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any caſe: as, Ablat. *Bonis*, of what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. (*a*) What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good.

(*a*) Adjective ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined *like Bonus*; except *vetus*, *veteris*, ending in *us*, and thoſe in *er*, *which* may end alſo in *is*: as, *Campeſter*, and his fellows, with *Cicur*, *cicuris*, in *ur*; and thoſe following, *which* are declined like *unus*.

Q. How

Q. How decline you *bonus*, with the Engliſh with it?

A. Bonus, a good Maſculine; *bona*, a good Feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Gen. *boni*, of a good Maſculine: *bonæ*, of a good Feminine: *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the reſt.

Q. Are Adject. of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive Caſe ſingular in *ius*, and the Ditive in *i*.

Q. What are thoſe declined like?

A. Like *unus, a, um.*

Q. Hath *unus* the plural Number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the ſingular number.

Q. Which are thoſe other words which are ſo declined like *unus*, having the Gen. caſe ſing. in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. (*b c*) *Totus, ſolus*, and alſo *ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter.*

Q. Are theſe in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: ſaving that the five laſt, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter* and *neuter*, do want the Vocative caſe; and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* *Q.* Of what declenſion are nouns of three terminations: as, *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the firſt and ſecond] for the firſt word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magiſter*, or *Dominus*; the 2d. as *bona* is declined like *Muſa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum.*

* *Q.* Which do you call Adjectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in every caſe, to expreſſe their Genders; as. Nom. *Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix.* Gen. *hujus fœlicis*, &c. *His & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.*

* *Q.* Of what Declenſion are all nouns of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declenſion.

* *Q.* What Gender are Adjectives of three Articles of?

A. of the common of three.

* *Q.* If Adjectives have but one termination in any caſe, as, *Fœlix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Triſtis*, and *Triſte*, what Gender are thoſe words of?

A. The firſt, as, *Triſtis*, is the Maſculine and Fem. gender: the

(*b*) Theſe two do are alſo among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Genit. and Dative: as, *alli, alteri, for ullius alterius.*

(*c*) *Nullus, utcrq; alter uter*, and other Compounds of words are theſe ſo likewiſe.

the ſecond as *Triſte* is the Neuter.

* Q. What, are all Adje. of three articles declined alike?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative caſe, as *fœlix* or *audax*, they are declined like *fœlix*; if they have two, like *triſtis* and *triſte*, *levis* & *leve*, they are declined like *triſtis*.

Compariſons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. WHat elſe belongeth to a Noun, beſides Number, Caſe, Gender, and Declenſion?

A. Compariſon.

Q. What is Compariſon?

A. The altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſſe by degrees.

Q. Doth Compariſon belong to all Nouns?

A. No, it belongs properly to none but to Adjectives.

Q. May all Adjectives be compared?

A. No, none but ſuch whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed?

* Q. What is it for Adjectives to have their ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

A. To be made more or leſſe, as, hard, harder, hardeſt. So back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

* Q. What mean you by a degree of Compariſon?

A. Every word that alters the ſignification by more or leſſe, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Compariſon are there?

A. Three; the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Poſitive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs.

Q. What mean you by a thing abſolutely without exceſs?

A. Such a thing as ſignifieth neither more nor leſſe, but is abſolute of it ſelf, without being compared, or without having reſpect to any other: as *Durus*, hard.

Q. What call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which ſomewhat exceedeth

(*a*) Some ſubſtantives are compared, but onely by abuſe not properly, as alſo ſome Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives, and Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, and ſome Propoſitions changed into Adverbs may be compared thereupon.

(*b*) The Poſitive is improperly called degree of compariſons.

the Poſitive in ſignification.

Q. What mean you by exceeding the Poſitive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawn from the Poſitive, wherein the ſignification of the Poſitive is ſomewhat increaſed, or made more:] as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard; *Minor*, leſſe, or more little.

Q. What is the ſign of the Comparative degree?

A. *More*: either being ſet down, or underſtood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Maſculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* *Q.* Shew me how?

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Gen. Caſe is *duri*; which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree is, *hic & hæc durior*, for the Maſculine and Feminine; and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So alſo of *Triſti* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree:] That is, it increaſeth the ſignification of the Poſitive to the higheſt; ſo that one thing being compared with many, is ſaid to be moſt of all this thing or that; as, *Duriſſimus*, hardeſt or moſt hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *ſ*, and the word *ſimus*: as if I put to *duri*, *ſ*, and *ſimus*, it is made *duriſſimus*.

* *Q.* How do you compare theſe three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Caſe and every Gender; I mean, each Gender in every Caſe together: as,

Sing. Nom.	*Durus*,	*durior*, *duriſſimus.*
	Dura,	*durior*, *duriſſima.*
	Durum,	*durius duriſſimum.*
Genit.	*Duri*,	*durioris*, *duriſſimi.*
	Durae,	*durioris duriſſimae.*
	Duri,	*durioris*, *duriſſimi.*

This

This Table heedfully obſerved, will teach preſently to form Compariſons, by declining all three Degrees together.

Caſe.	Article.	Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*Durior*	*Duriſſimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*Durior*	*Duriſſima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
	Hujus	*Duræ*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
	Huic	*Duræ*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimæ*
	Huic	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
Accuſ.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimum*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſima*
	Hoc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicius*	*Fœliciſſimũ*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſimus*
	Hæc	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſima*
	Hoc	*Triſte*	*Triſtius*	*Triſtiſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*

Q. Are there no exceptions from theſe general Rules of comparing Nouns, *i. e.* from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes; there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the firſt exception from the general Rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparative nor Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many ſuch have you?

A. (*b*) My Book names five, *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus?*

A. (*c*) *Bonus, melior, optimus*: *bona, melior, optima*; *bonum, melius, optimum*: Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi*; *bonæ, melioris, optimæ*; *boni, melioris, optimi. &c.* So, *Malus pejor, peſſimus,* and the reſt, as before.

Q. What is your ſecond exception from the general rules of Comparing?

A. Of the Poſitives ending in *r.*

Q. If the Poſitive end in *r*, how muſt the Superlative be formed?

A. (*d*) Of the Nominative Caſe, by putting to *rimus*; as, *Pulcher, Pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the general Rules of comparing?

A. Of ſix Adjectives ending in *lis.*

Q How do they make their Superlatives?

A. By changing *lis* into **limus*, and not into *liſſimus.*

Q. Which are thoſe ſix?

A. *Humilis* humble, *ſimilis* like, *facilis* eaſie, *gracilis* ſlender, *agilis* nimble, docilis apt to learn: for we ſay, *humilis humillimus*, and not *humilſſimus.*

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in *lis*, form the Sup.

A. They follow the general Rule afore going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form the Superl. by putting to *s* and *simus* to the 1. caſe of the Po. ending in *i*, as, *utilis, utiliſſimus*, as before

Q. What is your laſt exception from the general Rules of comparing?

A. Of

(*b*) All other irregular compariſons may be much better ſhewed the ſcholars out of the Latine rules, as they ſhall have uſe of them, then here to trouble the ſcholars, or the Books with them. Hereof ſee Mr. *Leeches* Queſtions more at large.

(*c*) *Parviſſimus, multiſſimus, egregiſſimus, piiſſimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of uſe.

(*d*) This muſt alſo *celebru. ſalubris, acris, alacris*, have the Superlatives, becauſe they have the Nom. alſo in *r*: as, *celeber, ſaluber, ſaluberrimus.*

* Theſe ſix are in proſe moſt truly written with a ſingle *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verſe with a double *l*, for the verſe ſake.

A. Of ſuch Adjectives as have a vowel coming before *us*, as, *Pius, aſſiduus, idoneus.*

Q. How are theſe compared?

A. By theſe two Adverbs, *magis* more, and *maxime* moſt, [putting to *magis* in ſtead of the Comparative degree, and *maxime* in ſtead of the Superlative:] ſo declined the three degrees together, as before in every Caſe and Gender in order: as, *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* moſt godly, &c.

Q. Why are theſe ſo compared?

A. For avoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together: as, we cannot ſay well *Pius, pior.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. WHich is the ſecond Part of Speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A (*b*) part of ſpeech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Becauſe it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns uſed.

A. In ſhewing or rehearſing ſomething, which hath been uttered before, or may well be diſcerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. (*c*) Fifteen: as, *Ego, tu, ſui*, &c.

Q. Have all Pronouns all the Caſes?

A. No: onely four of them have the Vocative Caſe, all the reſt want it. Alſo *ſui* wants the Nominative Caſe.

Q. May not ſome other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Egomet, tute, idem*: and alſo * *qui, quæ, quod.*

(*b*) Pronouns ſupply the place *of* nouns, and have for moſt part the nature of Nouns.

(*c*) There are but 15. pronouns properly: the reſt are compounded of them, or added to them.

(*d*) Sundry other pronouns are found in old Writers: as, *cm, eis*, for *eum, eam*; and *im*, for *eum*; *ibus*, for *his*; *med, ted, mis, tis, eampſe, quibi, ibus*, &c. Theſe and the like are to be known, and not uſed. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, becauſe it is uſed in rehearſing ſomething, and it is declined much like words of the ſecond Deckenſion of the Pronoun.

* Q. Whereof are theſe Pronouns Compounded?

A. *Egomet* of *ego* and *met*, *tute* of *tu* and *te*, *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kinds of Pronouns have you generally?

A. Two: Pronoun Subſtant. and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. How many Pronoun Subſtantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, with their Compounds, all the reſt are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?

A. Into Primitives, and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitives are there?

A. Eight; *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitives?

A. Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are theſe Primitives called beſides?

A. Demonſtratives.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe they commonly ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Q. Are not ſome of the Pronoun Primitives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are thoſe?

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, *is*, with *idem* and * *qui*, joyned unto them.

Q. Why are theſe ſix called Relatives?

A. Becauſe they ſerve to rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Q. Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, and *is*, be both Demonſtratives and Relatives?

A. Yes, in reſpect of the divers uſes to which they ſerve; that is, both to ſhew, and to rehearſe.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is moſt ſpecially called a Relative?

Qui of ſome Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Becauſe they are derived of their Primitives, *Mei*, *tui*, *ſui*,

ſui, *noſtri*, and *veſtri*, the Genitive Caſe of *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Meus* comes of *mei*, the Genitive caſe of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*: *ſuus* of *ſui*: *noſtras* of *noſtri*; the Genitive Caſe Plural of *Ego*: *veſtras* of *veſtri*, the Genitive Caſe Plural of *tu*.

Q. How many ſorts of Derivatives have you? These follow after.

A. Two: Poſſeſſives, and Gentiles.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My Book names five: Number, Caſe, Gender, (as are in a Noun,) Declenſion, and Perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtantives: as, in *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be that Gender, whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſc. if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adjects.

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronouns.

Q. HOw many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Four.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitive Caſe Singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give me the terminations of the Genitive Caſe Singular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.

A. Of

A. Of the firſt in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The ſecond in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *ipſe, ipſius, Qui, cujus.*

The third in *i, æ, i*, like Adjectives of three terminations: as, *Mei, meæ, mei.*

The fourth in *âtis*, as, *noſtras, noſtratis.*

Q. How many Pronouns are of the firſt Declenſion?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and Engliſh together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* we, *noſtrum vel noſtri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So Engliſh firſt, *I ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himſelf, or of themſelves. *Sibi* to himſelf, or to themſelves, &c. So, thou *tu*, of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the ſame, both in the Singular, and in the Plural Number?

A. Yes, in all the Caſes which it hath, for it wanteth the Nom. and the Vocative Caſe.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. Six: *Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is*, and *qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*: Gen, *unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitives in *ius*, like *unus*?

A. No; theſe three, **hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*; as, *hujus, ejus, cujus.*

* Hæ is often-times uſed for *hæ* in old writers.

Q. Are *ille, ipſe, iſte*, declined alike?

A. Yea, they are declined like *iſte*, ſaving *ipſe*, maketh *ipſum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accuſative Caſe Singular, not *ipſud.*

Q. But have not *is* and *qui* a ſeverall declining?

A. Yes, they differ ſomewhat.

Q. Decline theſe of the ſecond Declenſion, Latine and Engliſh together, and firſt *iſte.*

A. *Iſte*, that Maſculine; *iſta*, that Feminine; *iſtud*, that Neuter, or that thing. Gen *iſtius*, of that Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *is* he, *ea* ſhe, *id* that thing.

Qui which Maſculine, *qua* which Feminine, *quod* which Neuter. &c.

* Q. Why

Q. Why do they ſay in the Ablative Caſe of *Qui*, Abl. *quo, quâ, quo, vel qui?*

A. Becauſe *qui* in the Ablative Caſe is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo*, *quâ*, or *quo*.

Q. How are *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. (*a*) As *qui, qua, quod*, putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis, vel qui, qua, quod, vel quid.*
Genit. *Cujus*, &c.
So Accuſat. *Quem, quam, quod, vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *Quiſquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quiſquis*, / *Quicquid.* } &c.

(*a*) Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine ſingular, and Neut. Plural: as, *ſiqua, nequa*, not *nequæ*, ſo *aliquis, numquis*; *ecquis*, makes both *ecqua*, and *ecquæ*.

Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. Quod requireth commonly a Subſtantive, or Antecedent with it, *quid* is alwayes a Subſtantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declenſion?

A. Five; *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter*, and *veſter*

Q. What are theſe called which are of the third declenſion?

A. Poſſeſſives.

Q. Why are they called Poſſeſſives?

A. Becauſe they ſignifie poſſeſſion or owing: as, *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *ſuus* his, *noſter* ours, *veſter* yours.

Q. How are thoſe Poſſeſſives declined?

A. Like *bonus*; except that *meus* makes (*b*) *mi* in the Maſcul. Gender of the Vocative Caſe ſingular, and that *tuus, ſuus, veſter* have no Vocative Caſe at all.

(*b*) *Meus* for *mi* in the Voc. is by *Antiptoſis* as *Virgil, Projice tela manu ſanguis meus.*

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declenſion?

A. Two: *noſtras*, and *veſtras*.

Q. What are theſe of the fourth Declenſion called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Becauſe, they properly betoken pertaining to ſome Country or (*c*) Nation: to ſome Sect or Faction: as. *noſtras*, one of our Countrey, or of our Sect or Side: *veſtras*, one of your Countrey, Sect or Side.

(*c*) Of *Gens*, a Nation.

Q. But your Book addeth *Cujas*, is it a Pronoun?

A. No; *Cujas* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?

A. Becauſe it hath the ſame manner of declining with *Noſtras* and *Veſtras*; like as all other Nouns that be (*d*) Gentiles have: and becauſe it may ſeem to come of *Cujus*, the Genit. Caſe of *qui, qua, quod.*

(*d*) *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna*, are ſo declined.

Q. What ſignifies *Cujas?* (Sect.

A. Of what Countrey, or what Countrey-man, or of what

Q. What are theſe three *Noſtras*, *Veſtras*, and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Triſtis*, ſaving that in the Nom. and Voc. Caſe ſingular, they make *as* for *atis.*

Q. Shew me how by example?

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Noſtras & hoc Noſtrate*, for *hic & hæc Noſtratis, & hoc Noſtrate:* the termination *âtis* being drawn into *as.*

Of the Perſons in a Pronoun.

Q. WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Perſon.

Q. What mean you by a Perſon?

A. Any Perſon or thing which ſpeaketh of it ſelf, or is ſpoken to, or ſpoken of.

Q. How many Perſons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the firſt Perſon?

A. A word whereby any Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf alone, or with others; as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Perſon?

A. *Ego*, and *Nos*; and no more properly.

Q. What is the ſecond Perſon?

A. Any perſon or thing which is ſpoken to either alone, or with others; as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this Perſon?

A. *Tu*, and *Vos*; and no more properly.

Q. But your Book ſaith, that every Vocative Caſe is of the ſecond Perſon?

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation.*

Q. What is the reaſon of it?

A. Becauſe *Tu*, or *Vos*, are underſtood in every Voc. caſe; and ſo the Voc. caſe is made of the ſame Perſon with them.

Q. As how for example?

A. When we ſay, *O puer*, O boy; we underſtand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Perſons belong to Nouns Verbs and Participles, by reaſon of ſome Perſon of the Pronoun joyned to them, expreſſed or underſtood not properly.

Q. What is the third Perſon?

A. That which is ſpoken of: as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Perſon?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles; except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu*, and *Vos*.

Q. But theſe three *ipſe*, *idem*, and *qui*, are ſometimes of the firſt and ſecond Perſon?

A. That is likewiſe by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the firſt or ſecond Perſon, expreſſed or underſtood: as, with *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the ſame Perſon.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the firſt or ſecond Perſon by the ſame figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end ſerve the Perſons in Pronouns?

A. To expreſſe our mind fitly when we ſpeak of any Perſon.) More ſpecially they ſerve for the forming of Verbs wherein they are ever expreſſed or underſtood in every word, in each Mood and Tenſe, except the Infinitive.

For other queſtions ſee the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verb.

Q. WHich is the third part of Speech?

A. A Verb.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A part of ſpeech declined with (*a*) Mood and Tenſe, and betokeneth the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

(*a*) This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Aio*, *faxo*, *queſo*, &c. are not declined with mood and tenſe, it is in regard of uſe, not the nature of the words.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, ſuffering, or being?

A. Thus; doing, as *Amo*, I do love: ſuffering, as *Amor*, I am loved: being, as *Sum*, I am.

Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A. A Noun ſignifieth the name of a thing: a Verb ſignifieth the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Perſonal, and imperſonal.

Q. What mean you by Perſonal?

A. A Verb that hath Perſons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Perſons: as, I love, thou loveſt, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?

A. That which is not varied by more Perſons, but onely is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſign *it*: as, *decet*, It becometh.

Q. How many kind of Verbs Perſonals are there?

A. Five; Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

Q. How do theſe differ one from another?

A. Three wayes: 1. In termination or ending. 2. In ſignification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. How do verbs Perſonals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verb Active, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What verbs end in *or*?

A. Paſſives, Deponents, and Commons.

Q. What verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *Sum, forem, inquam, poſſum*, with other Compounds of them.

Q. How ends a verb Active?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or ſignifie?

A. To do: as, I love, or do love.

Q. What may a verb Active be made?

A. A Paſſive.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*, as *Amo* I love, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Paſſive?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Paſſion, or ſuffering, or ſomething to be done; as, *Amor* I am loved.

Q. May not a Verb Paſſive be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as, of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a verb Neuter?

A. In *o*, or *m*: as *Curro*, I run, *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Paſſive, as Actives do: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*?

A. No; there is no ſuch word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Engliſhed?

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active; as, *Curro*, I run; ſometimes Paſſively, or like a Paſſive; as, *Ægroto*, I am ſick.

Q. How ends a verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a verb Paſſive.

Q. How doth it ſignifie?

A. Either like an Active; as, *Loquor*, I do ſpeak; or like a verb Neuter ſignifying Actively; as, *Glorior*, I do boaſt.

Q. How ends the verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Paſſive.

Q. How doth it ſignifie?

A. Both Actively and (*a*) Paſſively; that is, both as a verb Active, and as a verb Paſſive; and therefore it is called a verb Common; as, *Oſculor*, I kiſſe, or I am kiſſed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a verb Common doth ſignifie Actively or Paſſively?

A. By the Conſtruction; For if it be conſtrued as a verb Active, it ſignifieth Actively; as, *Oſculor te*, I kiſſe thee; but if it have the Conſtruction of a verb Paſſive, it ſignifieth Paſſively: as *Oſculor à te*, I am kiſſed of thee.

Q. Whether can a verb Deponent, or a verb Common loſe *r*, to be made Actives?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oſculor oſculo*.

Q. But ſome verbs are ſaid to be Tranſitive, others Intranſitive: How may I know which are Tranſitive, which Intranſitive?

A. Thoſe

(*a*) Few verbs Commons are now in uſe, *videlicet*, ſignifying Paſſively, as well as Actively, except *Criminor*, *Fruſtror*, *Oſculor*, & ſome other, although many Participles of the Preter tenſe of verbs Deponents may be found ſignifying Paſſively; as *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *Comitatus*, &c.

A. Thoſe are Tranſitive, whoſe Action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and have not a perfect ſenſe in themſelves: as, *Amo magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

* *Q.* What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly ask the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to ſhew the meaning of it; as, when you ſay, *Amo* I love; another may ask, whom or what do you love? or elſe he underſtands not your meaning: and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intranſitives?

A. Such as have an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their own ſignification, without asking any queſtion: as, *Curro* I run, *Ægroto* I am ſick.

* *Q.* Of all the five kinds of Perſonals, which are Tranſitives?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons, ſignifying Actively, that is, when they are Conſtrued like Actives.

Q. Which are Intranſitives?

A. Verbs Paſſives (and Neuters for the moſt part) and alſo Commons ſignifying Paſſively, that is, being conſtrued as Paſſives.

Moods.

Q. YOu ſaid a Verb was declined with Mood and Tenſe. What is a Mood?

A. (a) The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verb is uttered, as in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

(a) Or a Mood is the manner of ſpeech uſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe: as, *amo* I love; or elſe asketh a queſtion, as, *amas tu*, doſt thou love?

Q. What ſign hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *amo*, love thou.

Q. What ſign hath the Imperative?

A. It may have the ſign *Let*, except in the ſecond Perſon; where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wiſheth or deſireth.

Q. What ſigns hath the Optative?

A. Theſe ſigns[b]: would God, I pray God, or God grant. b Or oh that.

Q. What hath it joyned with it in Latine?

A. An Adverb of wiſhing: as, *utinam amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potential Mood?

A. It ſheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing.

Q. What ſigns hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, ſhould, ought, or could: as, *amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, ſeeing that they have all one termination?

A. Becauſe it hath neither Adverb, nor Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore ſome Conjunction joyned with it: or ſome Adverb having the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Becauſe it dependeth upon ſome other Verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before, or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miſer*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem* I loved, depends of *eram* I was.

Q. Is there no difference in Latine between the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No; ſave in ſignification, and ſigns of the Moods.

Q. What ſignifieth the Infinitive?

A. To do, to ſuffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Perſon, as other Moods have?

A. No; it hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative Caſe.

Q. What

Q. What is the Common ſign to know it by?

A. To: as, *amare* to love.

Q. When two verbs come together without any Nominative Caſe between them; what Mood muſt the later be?

A. The Infinitive: as, *Cupio diſcere*, I deſire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood.

A. (*a*) Gerunds and Supines.

Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like to the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

Q. How many (*b*) Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the firſt ending in *di*, the ſecond in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What ſignification have they?

A. Both Active and Paſſive: as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved: *Amando* in loving, or in being loved: *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. (*c*) How will you decline theſe?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

(*a*) All Verbs Perſonals which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except only Paſſives; and ſuch as are excepted and noted to want their Supines, Impersonals have none.

(*b*) Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, becauſe they ſignifie the manner of doing ſomething; Supines (as *Melanctbon* thinks) of *Supinus*, becauſe they have no caſe before them. (*c*) Some decline theſe, Gen. *Amandi*, Accuſat. *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amando*: But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. HOw many Supines be there?

A. Two; one ending in *um*, called the firſt Supine, the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the firſt Supine?

A. Becauſe it hath (*a*) for the moſt part, the ſignification

(*a*) It hath the ſignification of a Verb Paſſive, when it comes of a Verb ſignifying Paſſively, or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *ire*, joyned with it.

Of

of the Infinit. Mood of the verb Active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Becauſe it hath for the moſt part the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive: as, *amatu* to be loved.

Tenſes.

* Q. WHat is a Tenſe?

A. (*b*) The (*c*) difference of a verb, according to the times, paſt, preſent, to come.

Q. How many Tenſes are there?

A. (*d*) Five: the Preſent tenſe, the Preterimperfect tenſe, the Preterperfect tenſe, the Preterpluperfect tenſe, and the Future tenſe.

* Q. How may theſe Tenſes be known aſunder?

A. By the times which they ſpeak of, and by ſigns.

Q. What time doth the Preſent Tenſe ſpeak of?

A. Of the time that is now preſent: as, *amo* I love.

Q. What ſigns hath he?

A. *Do, doſt, or doth*, in the Active voyce: as, *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Paſſive.

Q. What ſpeaketh the Preterimperfect tenſe of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly paſt, but as it were ſtill preſent: as, *amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. What ſigns may it be known by?

A. By theſe; *did* or *didſt*, in the Active voyce: and *was, were, wert*, in the Paſſive.

Q. What time ſpeaks the Preterperfect tenſe of?

A. That which is perfectly paſt, though lately: as, *amavi*, I have loved.

Q. What ſigns hath it?

A. *Have, haſt*, or *hath*, in the Active; *have been, haſt been*, or *hath been* in the Paſſive.

Q. What time ſpeaks the Preterpluperfect tenſe of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly paſt, or paſt a long while ſince.

Q. What ſigns hath it?

A. *Had*, or *hadſt*, in the Active; *had been*, or *hadſt been*, in the Paſſive.

(*b*) The tenſe ſignifieth the time wherein any perſon is ſaid to do or ſuffer any thing.

(*c*) A Noun may ſignifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

(*d*) There are properly but three Tenſes or times; The time paſt, preſent, to come. Our Book divides the preter tenſe or time paſt into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect tenſe, not perfectly paſt, Preterperfect tenſe perfectly paſt; Preterpluperfect tenſe, more then perfectly paſt.

Q. What time ſpeaks the Future tenſe of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What ſigns hath it?

A *Shall*, or *will*, or *may*, or *can hereafter*, in the Active: *ſhall be*, or *will be*, or *may be*, or *can be hereafter*, in the Paſſive.

* *Q.* Give me all the uſuall ſigns of the Active together.

A *(b) Do*, *doſt*, or *doth*, *did*, or *didſt*; *have*, *haſt*, or *hath*, *had*, or *hadſt*: *ſhall*, or *will hereafter*.

(b) The principal ſigns of the Active are *Do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall*, or *will*.

* *Q.* Give me the uſual ſigns of the Paſſive?

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *have been*, *had been*, *ſhall*, or *will be*.

Perſons.

* *Q.* WHat is a Perſon in a Verb?

A. Every ſeveral word, in every Mood and tenſe; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Perſon.

Q. Why are theſe called Perſons?

A. Becauſe one of the three Perſons of the Pronoun is underſtood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou loveſt, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loveth, is as much as *ille amat*: and ſo in the reſt.

Q. How many Perſons are their in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Perſonals there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

* *Q.* Hath every Mood and tenſe three Perſons in either Number?

A Yes, in perfect Verbs: except that the Imperative Mood wants the firſt Perſon in the ſingular Number, and the Infinitive Mood hath no Perſons at all, as was ſaid.

* *Q.* What differ your Perſons in Verbs, from perſons in Nouns and Pronouns?

A. The Perſons in Nouns and Pronouns ſignifie who or what Perſon it is that doth or ſuffereth any thing. The Perſons in Verbs ſignifie what it is that ſuch a perſon doth or ſuffereth.

* *Q.* Shew it by an example.

A. *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth; *Magiſter* is the Perſon

perſon of the Noun doing ſomething ; *docet*, the perſon of the Verb, ſignifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. WHat is a Conjugation ?

A. (*a*) The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbs ?

A. Four.

Q. How may they be known aſunder ?

A. By their ſeveral vowels ; which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowel of the firſt Conjugation to know it by ?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. What is the vowel of the ſecond ?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *docêre*, *docêris*.

Q. What of the third ?

A. *E* ſhort before *re* and *ris* : as, *legère*, *legèris*.

Q. What of the fourth ?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *audîre*, and *audîris*.

* Q. Where muſt you find this *re* and *ris*, which you ſpeak of, to know the Conjugations aſunder by ?

A. *Re* in the Infinitive Mood Active, which is the fourth word in declining the Verb in the Active voyce : as, *amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare* : and *ris*, in the ſecond Perſon Paſſive, that is in the ſecond word in declining a Verb Paſſive ; as, *amor*, *amaris*.

(*a*) A Conjugation is a ſit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Perſon in each Mood and Tenſe.

* *Do*, and certain Compounds of it are excepted : as *Circundo*, *perfundo*, *ſecundo*, which make *a* ſhort : as, *damus circundamus*, as it is in the Latine *Proſodia*.

Of Declining and Conjugating Verbs.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbs, (which with the knowledge of the Nouns is accounted the moſt ſpeedy help to attain the Latine Tongue) what muſt you do ?

A. I muſt learn to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Four: according to the Num. of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are theſe examples (*b*) formed?

A. In two: Active, and Paſſive. All Verbs in *o* are formed like *Amo, Doceo, Lego, Audio.* All Verbs in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior.*

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Paſſives?

A. Yes; ſaving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, becauſe they want Actives; and they have Participles, as they are ſet down in the Parti. after.

* Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readineſſe in Declining and Conjugating?

A. To be able, as in a Noun, to give either the Engliſh to the Latine, or Latine to the Engliſh of any Verb, in each Mood, Tenſe, and Perſon; and thereby to be able to proceed moſt ſpeedily in Conſtruing, Parſing, and making Latine.

* Q How will you do that?

A. By being perfect in all the Perſons, eſpecially the firſt Perſon, through each Mood and Tenſe, to be able to give both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tenſe and Perſon in my mind; together with the ſigns of every Perſon in Engliſh.

Q. But how will you do in the Imperative Mood, which hath no firſt Perſon ſingular?

A. Give it in the ſecond Perſon, or omit it: or ſay thus, The Imperative wants the firſt Perſon.

Q. Shew me an example of Conjugating ſo, and firſt of giving the Latine before?

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I ſhall or will love.

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *ama amato* Love thou: or the Imperative wants the firſt Perſon.

Optat. *Utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the Engliſh firſt.

A. I

* Declining a Verb; is the rehearſing of the firſt and ſecond Perſon of the preſent tenſe, with the firſt Perſon of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood, the preſent tenſe of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, and Supines, and Participles, belonging to that Verb & voice.

(*b*) Forming or conjugating a verb, is the breaking or varying the firſt word of the verb into ſundry other words coming of it by Perſons, Tenſes, Moods.

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amabam*, &c. as in Declining Nouns.

Q. But let me hear how you run the terminations in your mind or ſpeech?

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam*: *bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. Which are thoſe Engliſh ſigns which you muſt run in your mind with theſe terminations?

A. The Perſons in Engliſh: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the firſt Perſon in any Tenſe, you can by this means give any Perſon of the ſame, by remembring or running in your mind the terminations and ſigns together?

A. Yes.

Q. How ſay you, I loved or did love?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loved or did love?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you be asked of any Perſon which you cannot tell, what muſt you do to find it?

A. Call to mind but the Perſon of that Tenſe, and run the reſt in my mind untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I ſay, We had taught, I ſtraight remember, I had taught, *docueram*, and ſo running in my mind *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*; and withall, I, thou, he, we ye they: I find *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the firſt Perſon of thoſe Tenſes, which come one of another, and firſt which come of the Preſent tenſe.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperative ſecond Perſon. *Ama amato.*

* Q. Give me thoſe which come of the Preterper. Tenſe.

A. *Amavi, amaveram, amaverim amaverò, amaviſſem, amaviſſe*

Q. Rehearſe the firſt Perſons together as they ſtand in the Book.

A. *Amo, abam, avi averam abo.* Imper. ſecond Perſon, *Ama, amato. Amem arem averim aviſſem amare, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe them Actively and Paſſively together, as they ſtand in order.

A. *Amo, amor, amabam, amabar, amavi, amatus ſum vel fui, amaveram, amatus eram vel fueram, amabo, amabor.*

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *ama amato, amare amator.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunct. *Amem, amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim, amatus ſim vel fuerim, amaviſſem, amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, amavero, amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive; *Amare, amari, amaviſſe, amatum eſſe vel fuiſſe,*

* *Amaturum eſſe, amatum iri vel amandum eſſe.*

Amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* *Illo pollicito ſeſe facturum omnia, eſt quod ſperemus Deum bonus beneſacturum.*

* Q. Give the terminations of the firſt Perſons of the Active voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo* or *am em* or *am, rem, rim, ſem, ro.*

Q. Give the ſigns of the Tenſes anſwering.

A. *Do, did, have, had, ſhall* or *will, may* or *can hereafter*; as before.

Make theſe terminations exceeding perfect, all the reſt will be ſoon gotten, and eaſily kept by oft repeating theſe over thus.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Paſſive together.

A. *O, or, bam, bor, i, ſum vel fui, ram eram, vel fueram, bo, bor, am, ar.*

Em, er, *rem, rer, ſim vel fuerim, ſem, eſſem vel fuiſſem, ro, ero vel fuero.*

Am, ar,

Infinitive, *e, i ſe, eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the ſeveral Perſons?

A. Yes? the firſt Perſons Active end in *o, am, em, im,* or *i*; the ſecond in *as, es, is,* or *ſti*; the third in *t.*

Q. How end the firſt Perſons Paſſive?

A. The firſt Perſons end commonly in *or, ar, er*; the ſecond in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *tur*; the firſt Plural in *mur*, the ſecond in *mini*, the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterperfect tenſes, Preterplu. and Future tenſes Paſſive, the terminations are the ſame with the tenſes in *Sum, es, fui*, of which they are borrowed; except the Future tenſe of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which do you account the ſpeedieſt way of all to get and keep theſe Verbs?

A. This

A. This oft repetition of theſe terminations in Latine, and of the Engliſh ſigns of the Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons; and alſo much examination of the Active and Paſſive together; as, asking, I love, *amo*; I am loved, *amor*; he loveth, *amat*; he is loved, *amatur*; they love, *amant*; they are loved, *amantur*, *&c.*

Of *Sum* and other Verbs out of Rule.

Q. WHat Rules have you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular, that is, without Rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your book?

A. Yes; *Sum*, and *Poſſum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, (*a*) are ſet down in the Latine Grammer by themſelves; except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*, which do follow after.

(*a*) *Sed nunc ut totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readineſſe in the Verb *Sum*, as neceſſary as in any other of the Verbs?

A Yes, and more alſo.

Q. Why?

A. Becauſe it ſerveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and alſo for that it is of perpetual uſe.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verb *Sum*?

A. By the ſame means: as, in *amo*, *doceo*, &c. and ſo in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the reſt of thoſe Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the firſt perſons, both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh.

Q. Have you not ſome ſpecial obſervations concerning theſe two Verbs, *Eo*, and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tenſe of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tenſe?

A. * *Ibam*

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*.

Q. How do they make their Future Tense?

A. *Ibo*, and *quibo*; not *iam*.

Q. How do they make their Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; not *endi*; so, *queundi, queundo, queundum*, though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. All other Preterperfect Tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram*, *rim*, or *re*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram*, *rim*, or *re*: as, of *amavi*, are made *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*. Those which end in *ſem* or *ſe*, be formed of it onely by putting to *ſ*, and *ſem*, or *ſe*: as, of *amavi*, *amaviſſem*, *amaviſſe*.

* *Audibant, lebant, ſcibant, ſavibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

* So they make the oblique caſes of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe: as, of *Iens*, the Gen. is *euntis*, ſo *eunti*, &c.

Impersonals.

Q. How are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbs Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *ſtudetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit*, &c.

Q. What signs have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this sign *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. What is your fourth part of speech which is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A.

A. A part of Speech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun &c.

Q. Of what is the Participle derived?

A. Of a Verb, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelf, but what it takes from others.

Q. What part of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both Noun and Verb together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely or ſeverally?

A. Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verb alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and Figure.

Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

Q. (*b*) How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Four; one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kinds of Participles?

A. Partly by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*: as, *loving*.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. No; unleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe formed of?

(*b*) There are two of the Active voyce: as, the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſsive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tenſe, and Fut. in *dus*.

A. Of the (*c*) Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indica. Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam, bam,* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: ſo of *Auxliabar Auxilians.*

(*c*) For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tenſe we muſt feign Preterimperfect tenſes: as *inquibam inquiens.*

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus* ſignifie or betoken?

A. To do: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voyce: as, *amaturus,* to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus.*

Q. What is it formed of?

A. (*d*) Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *doctum doctūrus.*

(*d*) Theſe Participles, *Futurus, ojurus, pariturus, naſciturus, moriturus, oriturus,* are formed irregularly. *Stock.*

Q. How ends the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preter tenſe?

A. In *d, t,* or *n*: as loved, taught, ſlain.

Q. How ends it in Latine?

A. In *tus, ſus, xus*: as, *amatus* loved, *viſus* ſeen, *nexus* knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus, ſus,* or *xus,* in Latine?

A. Yea, all: except *mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus.*

Q. What time doth a Parti. of the Preter tenſe ſignifie?

A. The time paſt.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, *Lectus, Lectus.*

Q. What ſignifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To ſuffer: like the Infinitive Mood of the Paſſive voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. caſe of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *amantis,* turn *tis* into *dus,* and it is made *amandus.*

Q. But hath it not ſometimes the ſignification of the Active voyce: and of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. Yes;

A. Yes; as, *Legendus* reading. As in this ſentence, *Legendis veteribus profies*; In reading old Authors thou doeſt profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it ſignifieth Actively?

A. No; it is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verb all the four Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbs Actives and * Neuters which have the Supines?

A. Two; one of the Preſent Tenſe, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if theſe want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe it is derived of the latter Supine; as, of *Diſco*, is onely *diſcens*, without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives have the Supines?

A. Two; a Participle of the Preter tenſe, and of the Future in *dus*; as, of *amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tenſe.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe the Participle of the Preter tenſe, ſhould be formed of the latter Supine which is wanting; as, of *timeor*, is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verb Deponent?

A. Three; one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, and one of the Future in *rus*; as, of *auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes; if it govern an Accuſative caſe, as being a Verb Tranſitive: as, *Loquor verbum*, *Loquor* may form *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verb Common?

A. All the four Participles: as, of *largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Preſent tenſe declined?

* *Dolendus*, *and carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excurſus*, *percurſus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Paſsive voyce: ſo *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, *vigilatur* and *vigilandus*: are abuſively.

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nom. *hic, hæc, & hoc amans*, like *Fœlix.*

Q. How are Participles of other tenſes declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings, as, Nom. *Amatus ta, tum*, like *bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of an Adverb.

Q. WHich is your fifth part of ſpeech: and the firſt of thoſe which are undeclined?

A. An Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. A part of ſpeech joyned to Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverb?

A. Becauſe it is uſually joyned to Verbs.

Q. May it not be joyned unto other parts of ſpeech alſo?

A. Yes; to ſuch words as are in place of Verbs, and ſome other: as ſometimes to Nouns, ſometimes to Adverbs.

Q. Wherefore is an Adverb joyned to the Verbs?

A. To declare their ſignification; that is, to make their ſignification more plain and full.

Q. How?

A. By ſome circumſtance of Time, Place, Number, Order, or the like, according to the ſeverall kinds of Adverbs: as, When I taught, where, how oft, in what order, and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearſe the ſorts of your Adverbs.

A. (a) Adverbs are of Time, Place, Number, Order, and ſo as they ſtand in the Book.

Q. Give me your Adverbs, Engliſhing them in order.

A. Adverbs of Time; as, *Hodiè* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday, *perendiè* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquandò* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quandò* when.

Of Place; as, *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hîc* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

(a) Theſe Adverbs ſee more at large in Mr. *Leches*, in his third Part of his Grammar queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Conjunctions, or in the Latine Rules.

Of

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denig,* to conclude, *poſtremò* laſt of all.

Of Asking or Doubting; as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorſum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling; as, *Heus* ho, *O*, ho, *ehodum* ho ſirrah.

Of Affirming; as, *Certè* ſurely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truly, *ſanè* truly, or doubtleſſe, * *ſcilicet* doubtleſſe, or truly, *licet* although, *eſtò* be it ſo.

* *Scilicet*, quaſi, *ſcire licet.*

Of Denying; as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minime* no, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* not, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* no, or in no wiſe.

Of Swearing; as, *Pol* in good-ſooth, *ædipol* in good-ſooth, *hercle* truly, *medius fidius* in faith, or in truth.

Pol by *Pollux*, *Ædipol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Medius fidius* as *Fidius* the Son of *Jupiter* and God of faithfulneſſe, Jove me like; *Me Hercule*, as Hercules ſhall help me.

Of Exhorting; as, *Eja* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering; as, * *Sodes* if thou dareſt, or on good fellowſhip, *amabo* of all love.

* *Sodes*, quaſi, *ſi audis.*

Of Forbidding; as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wiſhing; as, *Utinam* O that, or I would to God, *ſi* O that, *Oſi* O that, *O ſi*, O if, O that.

Of Gathering together; as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely, *non ſolum* not onely.

Of Parting; as, *Seorſim* aſunder, or one from another, *ſigillatim* every one aſunder or peculiarly, *vicatim* ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.

Of Chooſing; as, *Potius* rather, *immo* yea, rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed; as, *Pene* almoſt, *fere* almoſt, *prope* nigh, or near, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarcely, *modò non* almoſt.

Of Shewing; as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting; as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance; as, *Forte* by chance, *fortuite* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſſe; as, *Sic* ſo, *ſicut* like as, *quaſi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Benè* well, *malè* evilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multùm* much, *parvum* little, *minimùm* the leaſt of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the moſt of all, or very much.

Of Compariſon as *Tam* ſo, or as well *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* leſſe, *maximè* eſpecially.

Q. Are not ſome Adverbs compared?

A. Yes, certain are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly; *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly; *Prope* near, *propius* nearer, *proximè* the neareſt of all.

* Adverbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus, melior, optimus*, is *bene, melius, optimè.*

* Q. Do theſe form their Comparative and Superlative degree of their Poſitive, as Adjectives do?

A. No; they have no Comparat. and Superlat. degree of themſelves, neither do form any Compariſon properly.

* Q. How then have they theſe degrees?

A. They do borrow them of the Noun Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Verbs end?

A. Their Comparative ends in *m*, like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatives?

A. They end for moſt part in *e*, like the Maſculine Gender of the Vocative caſe of their Adjective of the Superlative degree: Of which they ſeemed to be formed: as, *Docte, doctius, doctiſſimè.*

(*b*) Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens* pro *recenter*, *torvum* for *torvè.* This is when they are taken Adverbially, ſignifying as Adverbs.

Q. (*b*) Do not ſome Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes: ſome few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender of the Vocative caſe wherof they come; as, *Plurimum, potiſſimum.*

Q. Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

A. Yes; when they are ſet alone without a Caſe.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs?

A. Eaſily; many of them are ſet down in the Accidence: the reſt may be known partly by their Engliſh, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their Engliſh and Latine together.

Q. * How

*Q. How by their Engliſh?

A. Moſt of them, beſides theſe in the Book, are Adverbs of Quality, and do commonly end in ly, in Engliſh: as, wiſely, learnedly.

*Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *e*, or *ùs*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to diſtinguiſh them from Nouns: as, *Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimè.* Or elſe they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter* wiſely.

*Q. How by their Engliſh and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly; *fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly.

Q. Have you not ſome Adverbs ending in o, like Ablative Caſes?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by ſo much, and ſome alſo in *im*: as, *furtim* theevihly, coming of the Verb *furor*. But theſe have their accents to know them by, like thoſe in *um*, and the reſt.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. WHich is your ſecond part of Speech undeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of Speech that joyneth words and ſentences together.

*Q. What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

A. To joyn words and ſentences.

Q. How many kind of Conjunctions have you?

A. Twelve, Copulatives, Disjunctives, Diſcretives, Cauſals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adverſatives, Redditives, Elective, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunct. Latine and Engliſh together.

A. (*b*) Copulatives: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoq;* alſo, *ac* and, *atq;* and, *nec* neither, *neq;* neither.

(*c*) Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *ſeu* either, *ſive* either.

(*d*) Diſcre-

(*a*) Theſe kind of conjunctions have their names according to the reaſons following.

(*b*) Copulat. becauſe they ſerve uſually to couple parts of ſentences abſolutely

(*c*) Disjunct. by which parts of ſentences are ſo ſevered, as if one onely could be take

(*d*) Discretives: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but, truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, *ac* but, *ast* but.

(*e*) Causals; as, *Nam* for, *namq́* for, *enim* for, *etinim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

(*f*) Conditionals; as, *Si* if, *siu* but if, *modò* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

(*g*) Exceptives; as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *praeterquam* except that.

(*h*) Interrogatives; as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

(*i*) Illatives; as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therfore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaq́* therefore, *proin* therefore.

(*k*) Adversatives; as, *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

(*l*) Redditives to the same; as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electives; as, *Quàm* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutives; as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

(*d*) Discretives by which the parts are lightly severed.
(*e*) Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.
(*f*) Conditionals, by which the part following is knit upon condition of that going before.
(*g*) Exceptives do except against something going before, or from something following.
(*h*) Interrogatives ask a question.
(*i*) Illatives, bring in some conclusion, or shew something. (*k*) Adversatives shew some diversitie of things. (*l*) Redditives answer to the Adversatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or Master *Leeches* questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. WHich is your third part of speech undeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q Why do you say, Most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their Cases; the rest also may be set after sometime.

Q. What

Q. What mean you by Appoſition, when you ſay, a Prepoſition is ſet before in Appoſition?

A. When a Prepoſition is onely ſet before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remains a perfect word of it ſelf: as, *ad patrem.*

Q. What mean you by Compoſition, when you ſay, A Prepoſition is ſet before in Compoſition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is ſet before: as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Q. To what uſes do Prepoſitions ſerve ſpecially?

A. To govern Caſes, or to ſerve to Caſes; as our Book hath it: and to make compound words.

*Q. What Caſes do they ſerve to?

A. Some to an Accuſative, ſome to an Ablative, ſome both to an Accuſative and an Ablative.

Q. How many Prepoſitions ſerve to the (*a*) Accuſative Caſe?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *&c.*

Q. How many ſerve to the Ablative Caſe?

A. Theſe fifteen (*b*) *A, ab, abs*, from or fro, *&c.*

Q. How many ſerve to both Caſes?

A. Onely theſe foure; *In*, (*c*) *ſub, ſuper*, and *ſubter.*

Q. What Prepoſitions are ſet after their Caſes?

A. Theſe three; *Verſus, penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily ſet after; alſo *cum* and *uſq;* ſometimes: as, *mecum*, and *Occidentem uſque.*

*Q. May not the reſt of the Prepoſitions be ſo ſet after their Caſes alſo?

A. Yes. by the Figure *Anaſtrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepoſition ſerve to a Genitive Caſe?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the caſual word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plural Number, then it muſt be put in the Genitive Caſe, and be ſet before *tenus*: as *aurium tenus*, up to the Ears: *genuum tenus*, up to the Knees.

Q. If Prepoſitions be ſet alone without any Caſe: whether

(*a*) *Procul* is ſometimes a Prepoſition, & joyned both to the Accuſative and to the Ablative Caſes. *Cooper.*

(*b*) *Potat præ ſibi*, h. e. *præpotat ſibi*, or *præ*, h. e. *præſidium, ſive commeatum ſibi*, Lam. in Plaut. *Venio adverſum tempori*, h. e. *adverſum Menelaum tempori*, h. e. *opportune*, *Stockwood.*

(*c*) The Engliſhes of our Prepoſitions are very defective and would be carefully ſupplied.

are they then Prepoſitions?

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbs; and ſo if they do form the Degrees of Compariſon.

Q. May thoſe four which ſerve to both caſes, have either an Accuſative caſe, or an Ablative, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may uſe at our pleaſure.

* *Q.* How know you then, when to joyn them to the Accuſative caſe, when to the Ablative?

A. By their ſignification: for when they are put for other Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative caſe, they will commonly have an Accuſative caſe: ſo for Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* ſerve to the Accuſative caſe?

A. When it hath the ſign *into* joyned with the Engliſh: as, *in urbem* into the City. Or when it is put for *erga* towards, *contra* againſt, or *ad* unto. Otherwiſe it ſerves to an Ablative.

* *Q.* When doth *ſub* govern an Accuſative?

A. When it is put for *ad*, *per*, or *ante*: that is, when it ſignifieth unto, by, about, or before. Otherwiſe, it governs an Ablative.

* *Q.* When doth *ſuper* govern an Accuſative?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Elſe it will have an Ablative.

* *Q.* Have you no more Prepoſitions but theſe?

A. Yes: (*b*) theſe ſix; *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *ſe*, *con*.

Q. Do theſe ſerve to any caſes?

A. No: They ſerve onely to make Compound words; ſo that they are never found alone, but onely in Compoſition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepoſitions compared?

A. No: except ſome of them when they are changed into Adverbs; as, *Prope*, *propius*, *proxime*.

(b) Theſe have commonly theſe ſignifications, or the like: which by uſe in reading, may eaſily be obſerved: *Am* about, *di* from, and *dis* aſunder. *re* back, or again, *ſe* aſunder, *con* together: *ſe*, quaſi *ſeorſim*, *con*, quaſi *cum*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. WHat is your laſt part of ſpeech?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſudden affection, or paſſion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are ſudden paſſions or motions of the minde:] as, of Mirth, Sorrow, Dread, and the like: as they are in my book.

Q. Give me the Engliſh of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions?

A. They are imperfect voyces: and ſo have no proper Engliſh words: yet we may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow, as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah, alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling, as, *Papæ* O marvellous or ſtrange.

Diſdaining: as, *Hem* oh, or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *A page*, get thee gone, or fie away.

Prayſing: as, *Euge* O well done,

Scorning: as, *Hui* ho, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atq; hominum fidem!* Oh the faith of gods and men!

Curſing: as, *Væ* wo, *malum* in a miſchief.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*, ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, io*, ho ſirrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, auh.

Q. But are all Interjections ſuch imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax, vah, &c.*

* *Q.* What ſay you then of *malum*, ſignifying in a miſchief, is it not a perfect voyce?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun; and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expreſſe ſuch a ſudden Paſſion.

* *Q.* May not other perfect words alſo be made Interjections?

A. Yes, any part of ſpeech may: but ſpecially Nouns and Verbs, whenſoever they are uſed to expreſſe theſe ſudden

motions of the mind: as *Infandum*, a thing not to be ſpoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowſhip, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of ſpeech?

A. Yes, being taken in a divers ſignification: or in a divers reſpect and conſideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time: *Cum* ſeeing, that is a Conjunction Cauſal: *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it ſelf, is a Noun Subſtantive and undeclined.

(a) Such words are Subſtantives not properly, but *technicè*, that is, artificially or materially, as ſome Grammarians do ſpeak.

* Q. It ſeemeth hereby, that a word of any part of ſpeech may be a Noun Subſtantive.

A. (a) Yes: when it is taken for the word it ſelf, or, as for a word of Art] as, *Habeo*, this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Subſtantive: as *Bonum mane*, good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

The Concord of the Latine Speech.

Q. WE have done with the Introduction of the eight Parts of Speech, or the handling of the eight Parts ſeverally, which is the firſt part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Conſtruction of the eight Parts of Speech called the Engliſh Rules.

Q. What mean you by Conſtruction?

(b) That conſtruction is to be accounted lawfull which the moſt approved of the ancient writers have uſed both in writing and ſpeaking.

(c) Conſtruction is either ſimple & plain, or figurative. Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner of ſpeaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnerata* Figurative, which differs from the ſame plain manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

A. (b) (c) The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in Speech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of ſpeech together in ſpeaking according to the natural manner; or according to the reaſon and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be conſidered for the right joyning of words in Conſtruction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The governing of words.

Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in ſome ſpecial Accidents

dents or qualities; as in one Number, Perſon, Caſe, or Gend.

* Q. How many Concords have you?

A. Three: the firſt between the Nom. caſe and the Verb.
The ſecond between the Subſtantive and the Adjective.
The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why muſt theſe ſix ſo agree together?

A. Becauſe three of theſe are weak, and cannot be placed orderly in ſpeech, except they be guided and holden up by the three ſtronger.

* Q. Which are thoſe three weak ones?

A. The three latter; that is, the Verb, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. What muſt the Verb have to agree with?

A His Nominative Caſe.

Q. What the Adjective?

A His Subſtantive.

Q. What muſt the Relative have?

A. His Antecedent.

The firſt Concord.

Q. WHat is then your firſt Concord between?

A. Between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb.

Q. When an Engliſh is given to be made in Latine, what muſt you do firſt?

A. Look out the principall Verb.

Q. What if you have more Verbs then one in a ſentence? which of them is the principall Verb?

A. The firſt of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three; 1. If the Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principal Verb. 2. If it have before it a Relative: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*. 3. If it have before it a Conjunction: as, *ut* that, *cum* when, *ſi* if, and ſuch others.

Q. Why can none of theſe be the principal Verb?

A. Becauſe all theſe do ever in a ſort depend upon ſome other Verb going before them in natural and due order of ſpeech.

* Q. Muſt not the ſame courſe be taken when a Latine is to be conſtrued or turned into Engliſh, which is when an Engliſh is given to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very ſame: I muſt likewiſe firſt ſeek out the principall Verb, and mark it carefully.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe that will point out the right Nominative Caſe, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Perſon, and alſo in reaſon; and ſo it doth very much direct the conſtruing of all the ſentence.

Q. When you have found out the Principall Verb; what muſt you do then?

A. Seek out his Nominative Caſe.

Q. How?

A. By putting the Engliſh, *who* or *what*, with the Engliſh of the Verb; and then the word in the ſame ſentence, which anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Nominative Caſe unto the Verb.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. *Venit me Rex?* Doth the King come? if you ask here, Who cometh? the anſwer is, the King. So the word King is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb.

Q. Muſt we alwayes thus ſeek out the Nominative *Caſe?*

A. Yes, in Verbs Perſonals: except the Verb be an Impersonal, which will have no Nominative caſe.

Q. Where muſt your Nominative caſe be ſet in making or conſtruing Latine?

A. Before the Verb.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: Firſt, when a queſtion is asked. Secondly, when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this ſign *it*, or *there*, cometh before the Engliſh of the Verb.

Q. Where muſt the Nominative caſe be placed, if any of theſe happen?

A. Moſt uſually after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb: as, *Amas tu?* Loveſt thou, or doſt thou love?

Q. What caſe muſt your caſual word be, which cometh next.

next after the Verb, and answereth to the question, *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verb?

A. It is most commonly the Accusative Case.

Q. Why do you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verb do properly govern another Case after him to be construed withall: For then it must be such a Case as the Verb governs properly.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c. Here *placere* the Verb governs properly *Magistro*, a Dative Case, and *utere* governs *diligentia* an Ablative Case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verb Personall agree with?

A. With his (*a*) Nominative Case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two: in Number and Person?

Q. What mean you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verb be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the special example and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plural Number and Second Person, because it agreeeth with *vos* his Nominative Case, which is also the Plural Number and second Person.

(*a*) Note that the Nominat. cases of the first and second Persons: as, *Ego, tu, nos*, & *vos*, are seldom expressed, but onely understood, unlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some Persons from al others: as, *vos damnastis*, you condemned, and none other, or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as *Tues Patronus*, you are my Patron; *i.e.* you especially, and above all others. (So also in Verbs, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are commonly understood: as, *Fertur*, hoc est, *ille fertur*, he is reported, unless *fertur*, be rather used impersonally. So *ferunt*, hoc est, *homines ferunt*, men say. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belong to God, or Nature: as, *pluit*, it raineth, *fulminat* it thunders; that is, God or Nature rains or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs, which, as these, are said to be of an exempt signification, viz whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature: as, *lucet*, it is day; *Advesperascit*, it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

Q. Muſt the Verb be alwayes the ſame Number and Perſon the Nominative Caſe is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the Rules following.

Q. Which is the firſt exception?

A. Many Nominative Caſes Singular having a Conjunction Copulative, *&c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. When there are more Nominative Caſes coming together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them; though all the Nominative Caſes be of the Singular Number, yet the Verb is uſually of the Plural Number.

Q. What if the Nominative Caſes be of * divers Perſons, with which of them muſt the Verb agree in Perſon? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it muſt agree with the Nominative Caſe of the moſt worthy Perſon.

Q. Which is the Nominative Caſe of the worthieſt Perſon?

A. The Nominative Caſe of the firſt Perſon is more worthy then the ſecond; and the ſecond more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your ſecond exception?

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative Caſes of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, ſo that they be both of one Perſon.

Q. What mean you by that, when you ſay, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative caſe, which goeth before the Verb, or with that which cometh after the Verb; ſo that both the Nominative Caſes be of one Perſon.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note alſo that ſometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, &c.

Q. What mean you by that Rule?

A. That not onely a Caſual word is the Nominative caſe, to the verb; but ſometime an Infinitive Mood, ſometimes a whole

* *Is* and *ille* may be of all perſons as well as *idem*, by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, underſtood, as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus eſſe pares, &c.* for *Nos ii agimus*, &c.

whole clauſe going before, and ſometime a member of a ſentence may be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb.

* Q. What mean you by a Caſual word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with Caſes.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or an whole ſentence be the Nominative caſe to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominative Caſe to the Verb, but onely a Noun Subſtantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Subſtantive, or whatſoever is put in the place of a Noun Subſtantive; as theſe are.

Q. How will you decline theſe, when they are put in place of a Noun Subſtantive?

A. Like Subſtantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*: So, *Hoc dilucnlo ſurgere invariabile.*

Q. May not a Relative be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reaſon of the Subſtantive or Antecedent underſtood with it, or in whoſe place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective alſo be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtanding for a Subſtantive.

* Q. What Number and Perſon muſt the Verb be, when a whole ſentence, or a piece of a ſentence, is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb?

A. If the Verb be referred, or have reſpect but to one thing, it ſhall be the ſingular Num. and third Perſon; but if to more, it is uſually the Plural Num. and third Perſon.

* Q. What if it be a Noun of a Multitude of the ſingular Number, I mean a Noun ſignifying more then one?

A. It may ſometimes have a Verb of the Plural Number.

Q. How many things then may be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb?

A. Six; Firſt, a Caſual word, which is either a Subſtantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective ſtanding for a Subſtantive. Secondly, a whole reaſon or ſentence. Thirdly, a clauſe or piece of a ſentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood.

Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitive caſe. Laſtly, any one word or more put for themſelves, or whatſoever is put inſtead of the Nominative caſe.

Q. What if your Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, muſt it have a Nominative caſe before it?

A. No; it muſt have an Accuſative caſe before it, inſtead of a Nominative.

The ſecond Concord.

Q. WHat is your ſecond Concord between?

A. Between the Subſtantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Subſtantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative caſe; that is, by putting the Engliſh *who* or *what* to the Engliſh of the Adject. and the word or words anſwering to the queſtion, ſhall be the Subſtantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Subſtantive?

A. In three: in Caſe, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your Book ſay, The Adjective whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

A. Becauſe all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature: except *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, and ſo are all Participles: and therefore agree with Subſtantives as well as the Noun Adjectives do.

Q. Is your Adjective alwayes the ſame Caſe, Gender, and Number that the Subſtantive is?

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three ſuch exceptions, as in the firſt Concord, though my Book name but one.

Q. What is the firſt exception?

A. Many Subſtantives ſingular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural; which Adjective ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Subſtantive of the Maſculine Gender is more worthy then the Subſtantive of the Feminine: and the Subſtantive of the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea: except in things without life, I mean, ſuch as are not apt to have life, as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

Q. What Gender is more worthy then theſe?

A. The Neuter is uſually ſo accounted, though we may take ſuch Neuters to be put Subſtantively: as, *Arcus & calami ſunt bona.*

* *Q.* Which is the ſecond exception?

A. When an Adjective comes between two Subſtantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* *Q* Which is the third exception?

A. That the Subſtantive is not alwayes a Caſual word: but a whole ſentence, a piece of a ſentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb with a Genitive Caſe, or any word put for it ſelf, may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective.

* *Q.* Why ſo?

A. Becauſe all theſe things which may be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, may be likewiſe the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

* Nunquam æque ac modo Paupertas mihi viſum eſt onus & miſerum & grave. Ter pauperta viſum eſt onus.

Q. What Caſe, Gender, and Number, ſhall the Adjective be when any of theſe are his Subſtantives?

A. Such as that which ſtandeth for his Subſtantive is accounted to be.

* *Q.* What if the Adjective have reſpect but to one thing alone (as to one ſentence, or a piece of a ſentence) what Gender and Number muſt it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* *Q* What if it have reſpect to more then one thing?

A. It muſt be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

(*a*) By Relative in this place we uſually mean *qui, quæ, quod*, with the Caſes and words coming of it.

The third Concord

Q. What is the third Concord between?

A. Between the Antecedent and the (*a*) Relative.

Q. (*b*) When you have a Relative, what muſt we do to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the queſtion *who* or *what*, to the Engliſh of the Relative; and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What mean you by the Antecedent;

A. The Antecedent is commonly ſuch a word as goeth in the ſentence before the Relative, and is rehearſed again of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Perſon.

Q. Is one Subſtantive or Caſual word the Antecedent alwayes to the Relative?

A. No; All the ſame things may be the (*c*) Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, or the Subſtantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of theſe, except a Caſual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number muſt the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing of thoſe, except the Caſual word, it muſt be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things, or more of them, it muſt be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

Q. When the Engliſh word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of ſpeech is it?

A. A Relative.

Q. If it cannot be ſo turned, what part of ſpeech is it then?

A. A Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quòd* or *ut*, ſignifying *that*.

Q. Muſt it alwayes needs be ſo made in Latine by *quòd* or *ut*, ſignifying *that*?

(*b*) We may alſo note, that theſe Relatives ſet down in the Pronoun: as, *Hic, Ille, Iſte, Is, idem, qui*, are called Relatives of Subſtance, becauſe they have relation to a ſubſtance. Others are called Relatives of Accident, becauſe they have relation to ſome accident; as to ſome quality or quantity: as, *Qualis, quantus, cujus*, and other interrogatives.

(*c*) Obſerve, that the proper Antecedent is not alwaye expreſſed, for ſometimes a Relative, and ſometimes a Noun Adject have for their Antecedent or Subſtantive ſome Pronoun Primitive included in the Pronoun Poſſeſſive, ſet down by that Rule in the *Syntax*, *Aliquando Relativum*, &c. as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem talis ingenii præditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive *Ego*, included in *meas* in which *mei* is underſtood. So the examples in the conſtruction of the Pronoun in the Latine *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc Poſſeſſive, meus, tuus, ſuus*, &c.

A. No;

A. No, we may oft-times elegantly leave out both (d) *quòd*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative Caſe into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, what Number muſt the Relative be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents muſt the Relative agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the moſt worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the moſt worthy Gender in things not apt to have life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedent be of the Maſculine, or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?

A. Yes; as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti*; *quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender, though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Maſculine.

(d) Note the difference between *Quod* & *ut*, that for the moſt part *quod* ſignifieth becauſe, or that, noting the Efficient cauſe: as, *Quod te rediſti*, becauſe you have returned, *ut* to the end that, noting the *Final*, or *effect*: as, *ut tu fabulam agas*, to'o. Or thus, that *quod* doth uſually ſignifie ſimply a thing done, or to be done, *ut* the cauſe *why* it is done or to be done.

The Caſe of the Relative.

Q. HOw many chief rules are there to know what Caſe the Relative muſt be of?

A. Two; when there cometh no Nominatives Caſe between the Relative and the Verb, &c and, When there cometh a Nominative Caſe, &c.

Q. When in making or conſtruing Latine, there cometh no Nominative Caſe between the Relative and the Verb, what Caſe muſt your Relative be?

A. The Nominative Caſe to the Verb, as it were a Noun Subſtantive.

Q. When there comes a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, what caſe muſt the Relative be then?

A. Such Caſe as the Verb will have after him; that is, ſuch

Caſe as any Noun Subſtantive ſhould be, being governed of the ſame Verb.

Q. May not the Relative be the Subſtantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominat. caſe to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their Caſes, as the Relative hath?

A. Yes; Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites; as (*a*) *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

(*a*) Theſe are called Relatives of Accident, as was ſaid before.

Q. Do Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinites follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Subſtantives and other parts of ſpeech do?

A. No; theſe uſually, all come before the Verb; that is, they are ſet before the Verb or other words, whereof they are governed.

* Q. Doth a Subſtantive never ſtand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes; when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or an Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

* *Diſputerius* hath this rule worthy to be obſerved of Scholars. *Quando Relativo præcedens ſubdu, eodem ponitur caſu, quia verbo dantur eidem. Præcedens*, h.e. *Antecedens. Subdu*, i.e. *ſubjungi.*

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative always governed of the Verb which he cometh before?

A. It is governed of whatſoever a Noun Subſtantive may be governed of: as, ſometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verb, ſometimes of a Participle, ſometimes of a Gerund: and ſo of other words according to my Book; and in all things like unto the Subſtantive.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting inſtead of the Relative the ſame Caſe of *Hic, hæc, hoc*, and ſo conſtruing the ſentence.

* Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe then the word which is put for the Relative, will in conſtruing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of ſpeech do.

* Q. Shew

Q. Shew how in this Sentence; *Qua nunc non eſt narrandi locus?*

A. Put *hæc* inſtead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in conſtruing: *Nunc non eſt locus narrandi hæc*: ſo *qua* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come between two Subſtantives of divers Genders, with which of them ſhall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the latter, as will beſt ſerve to expreſſe the matter in hand; yea, though they be of divers numbers alſo, by the rule *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia &c.*

Conſtructions of Nouns Subſtantives.

Q. WE have done with Conſtruction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Conſtruction in governing of words. Where begin your Rules for governing words?

A. At, When two Subſtantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order do theſe Rules ſtand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. Shew how?

A. Firſt, the Rules for Conſtruction of Nouns Subſtantives. Secondly, of Nouns Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs Perſonals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all ſuch words as ſignifie Time, Space of place, Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbs Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The Eleventh, of Conjuctions. The Twelfth, of Prepoſitions. The Thirteenth, of Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all theſe?

A. According to the order of the Caſes. 1. Rules for the Nominative caſe, if the word do govern a Nominative caſe. 2. For the Genitive. 3. For the Dative. 4. For the Accuſative. 5. For the Ablative.

Q. Why do you not mention any Rules for the Vocative?

A. Becauſe the Vocative is governed of no other part of ſpeech, except an Interjection. And alſo it may eaſily be known, becauſe whenſoever we call or ſpeak to any perſon

Perſon or things, we do it in the Vocative caſe.

*Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a ſentence, to know why it is put in a Genitive, Dative, or any other caſe?

A. Firſt, I muſt conſtrue the ſentence.

*Q. What mean you by conſtrue?

A. To conſtrue, is to place every word in a ſentence, according to the natural order of ſpeech; and to give every word his proper ſignification in Engliſh.

Q. Why muſt you conſtrue this firſt?

A. Becauſe every caſe is commonly governed of the principal word which goeth next before it, in this right and natural order of conſtruing.

Q. How will you ſeek out the rule of the caſe when you have conſtrued?

A. Firſt, I muſt conſider what caſe my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of ſpeech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what ſignification. Thirdly, I muſt turn to the rules for ſuch a caſe, after ſuch a part of ſpeech.

Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive Caſe after a Subſtantive, how do you find it?

A. I muſt turn to the rules of the Genitive Caſe after the Subſtantive: and marking the ſignification of the word, I ſhall find the rule in one of thoſe.

Q. Shew me this by an example in this little ſentence, *Virtutis comes invidia.* What muſt you do firſt?

A. Firſt, I conſtrue it thus. *Invidia* envy, [*eſt* is] *comes* a companion, *virtutis* of vertue.

*Q. What Caſe is *comes* here, and why?

A. Comes is the Nominative Caſe, governed of the Verb *eſt*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Nominative caſe after the Verb: that is, *Sum forem, fio, &c.*

For this rule ſee it more at large in the Grammar-School.

*Q. What Caſe is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive Caſe, governed of the Subſtantive *Comes*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule for the Genitive caſe after the Subſtantive: when two Subſtantives, &c.

*Q. Seeing you muſt conſtrue right before you can tell your

rule; what order muſt you obſerve in conſtruing a ſentence?

A. Firſt, I muſt reade diſtinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all ſuch words as are written with great Letters; except the firſt word of every ſentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

Q. What word then muſt you take firſt?

A. A Vocative caſe, if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plain.

* Q. What next?

A. I muſt ſeek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative Caſe; and take firſt the Nominative Caſe, or whatſoever is inſtead of it; and that which hangeth of it, ſerving to make it plain.

* Q. What next?

A. The principal Verb, and whatſoever words depend on it, ſerving to make it plain; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverb.

* Q. What then?

A. Such Caſe as the Verb properly governs; which is commonly an Accuſative Caſe.

* Q. What muſt you take next?

A. All the Caſes in order; firſt, a Genitive, ſecondly, a Dative, laſtly, the Ablative.

* Q. Give me the ſum of this Rule briefly?

A. Firſt, I muſt reade my ſentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I muſt take firſt a Vocative caſe, if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plain. Thirdly, I muſt ſeek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative caſe, and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitive Mood or Adverb. Next, the Accuſative caſe, or ſuch caſe as the Verb properly governs. Laſtly, All the other Caſes in order; as firſt the Genitive, ſecondly, the Dative; after, the Ablative.

Every Scholar ſhould be able to repeat this Rule.

* Q. What if there be not all theſe kinds of words in a ſentence?

* *A.* Then I muſt take ſo many of them as are in the ſentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

b More ſhortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Cokius* his Analyſis, p. 9.

A. *b* It is often altered by words of exciting or ſtirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wiſhing, calling, ſhewing denying, exhorting, *&c.* Secondly, by ſome Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Laſtly, by ſuch words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

Q. What words are thoſe?

A. Such as have ſome other words depending upon them in the latter part of the ſentence; or are referred to ſomething going before. As, *Cum, inde, deinceps quemadmodum, ſic, ſicut, ſicuti, dum, donec, primum, quando, quia, quoniam, licet, poſtquam, quam, quanquam, etſi, quamvis,* and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by theſe?

A. Becauſe theſe commonly go before in a ſentence, beginning the ſentence.

* Q. But are there not ſome ſpeciall things to be obſerved in Conſtruing?

Special things to be obſerved in Conſtruing.

A. Yes, theſe: firſt, to mark well the principall Verb, becauſe it pointeth out the right Nominative Caſe, and uſually directs all the ſentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative Caſe be ſet before the Verb; the Accuſative after the Verb; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Subſtantive and Adjective be conſtrued together, except the one of them do govern ſome other word, or have ſome word joyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it paſſeth the ſignification in a ſpeciall manner: that the Preposition be joyned with his Caſe.

Q. WEll, to return again to the Rules in order: What Caſes do ſubſtantives govern?

A. A Genitive commonly; ſome an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many Rules are there of theſe?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each Rule in order.

A. When two Subſtantives come together betokening, *&c.*

2. When the Engliſh of this word *Res*, is put with an Adjective, *&c.*

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praiſe, *&c.*

5. *Opus* and *uſus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. a) When two Subſtantives come together betokening divers things, what Caſe ſhall the latter be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. Which is your Genitive Caſe, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive Caſe governed of *facundia*; becauſe it is the latter of two Subſtantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this Rule?

* A. Yes: if the Subſtantives belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they ſhall be put both in one Caſe.

Q. When you have the Engliſh of the word *Res*, that is, *thing*, put with an Adjective, what may you do then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Subſtantive.

Q. If any Adjective in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Subſtantive, what doth it ſtand for?

A. For a Subſtantive, and ſo it is ſaid to be put Subſtantively, or for a Subſtantive.

Q. What Caſe will it have when it is ſo put?

A. A Genitive Caſe, as if it were a Subſtantive.

Q. What Caſe muſt Nouns be put in, that ſignifie the praiſe or diſpraiſe of any thing, and come after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb Subſtantive: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fio*? *&c.*

L *a)* Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as for *Pater urbi* we ſay *Pater urbi.* Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Poſſeſſive: as, for *Patris domus*, we ſay, *Paterna domus.* Sometimes alſo it ſeemeth turned into an Ablative with a Prepoſition: as, *Concrepuit a Glycerio oſtium Oſtium a Glycerio* for *Glycerii*, unleſs we will ſay *a Glycerio* for *poſt Glycerium.* Subſtantives compounded with *con* having a Dative caſe: as, *Contubernalis, comilito, conſervus, &c.*

may ſeem to be referred moſt fitly to this rule, *Retiam*, &c. L. * The firſt of the Subſtantives is often underſtood by a figure called *Ellipſis*: as, *Non vidimus manticæ quod in tergo eſt*: for *in manticæ*, as in the Latine rule.

A. a b In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. Opus and *uſus*, when they ſignifie need, what caſe muſt they have?

A. c An Ablative.

a These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Subſtantives; the Ablative by ſome word underſtood. b Verbals in *io* were wont to have the ſame caſes with the Verbs *whicb* they come of: as to ſay, *nihil in ea re captio eſt*, for *nihil in ea re ceperis. Quid tibi nos tactio eſt*, for *quid nos tanges*, Lamb. on Pl. c *Pueri opus eſt cibo*, Plaut. *Lectionis opus eſt*. Fab.

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſes after the Adjective.

Q. HOw many general rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that ſignifie deſire, Nouns Partitives, *&c.*

Q. What caſe will Adjectives have which ſignifie deſire, knowledg remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting & the like?

A. a A Genitive.

Q. Nouns Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number, as thoſe ſet down in the book and the like: what caſe do they require?

A. b c A Genitive.

a So Adjective of care, dignity, and others like; as, *Pavidus offenſionum* * *Securitatis anxius. Scevus amorum. Secors rerum cæterarum. Certus condemnationis*. So verbals in ax, as, *Audax ingenii.* b This Genitive is a Genitive plural, or equal thereto, whereof the Nouns Partitives have their Gender expreſſly, or included, as, *Quorum, Alter, Quiſquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.* Theſe nouns may govern other caſes being uſed in other ſenſes and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli ſecundus.* And in the ſame ſenſe have in ſtead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *Alter veſtrum, alter è vobis*: To the end that we may ſee the plain conſtruction of theſe & the Subſtantive to the Adjective, he may commonly reſolve them thus: repeating again the Subſtantive, or Subſtantives in the ſame caſe that the Adjective is, or ſome other word underſtood in the Subſtantive. if it be a Noun collective: as, *Quiſquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ.* c The comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, *which* are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though ſometimes to more: as, *Apum adoleſcentiores.* The Superlative to more, or to ſome Noun Collective, including more: as, *Juſtiſſimus plebis.* * *Quem omnium elegantius explicavit a Cicerone*, for *Cicerone*, or *quam Cicero.*

Q. When

Q. When you have a queſtion asked, as by any of theſe interrogatives, in what Caſe muſt you anſwer?

A. In the ſame Caſe wherein the queſtion is asked.

Q. In what Tenſe of a Verb muſt you anſwer?

A. In the ſame Tenſe.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: Firſt, if a queſtion be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum:* Secondly, if it be asked by ſuch a word, as may govern divers Caſes: Thirdly, if I muſt anſwer by one of theſe Pronoun Poſſeſſives; *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter.*

Q. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nouns partitives (that is, having after them the Engliſh *of*, or *among*) what Caſe do they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nouns of the Comparative Degree, with this ſign *than* or *by* after them; what Caſe will they have?

A. An Ablative.

The Dative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern a Dative Caſe?

A. [a] Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit; [b] likeneſs, unlikeneſs; pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Paſſive ſignification in *bilis*, and Nouns Participles in *dus*.

a So *obvius, fidus: amicus, ſecundus: idem omnibus*, or *erga omnes: opportunus, inuſitatus*

Some Adjectives ſignifying likeneſs, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par hujus*: ſo *affinis, ſimilis, conſcius.* c *Communis, alienus, immunis*, may ſerve to divers caſes. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus* have uſually a Dative, and ſometimes an accuſative with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

The Accuſative Caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern an Accuſative Caſe?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

b *Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedem quinquagenum.*

ness of any thing, will have an Accusative case of such Nouns as signifie the measure of the length, breadth, or thickness.

Q. Do they ever govern an Accusative Case?

A. No;[b] sometimes an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative Case after the Adjective.

* *Inops ab amicis & existimatione, Macte q. magis aucte virtute, (esto) Antiptosis Hispania in omni frugum genere fœcunda,* Just. *Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus,* Sil.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. * Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness.

Q. Do these always govern an Ablative?

A. a No: sometimes a Genitive, sometimes an Accusative, or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. b *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* & such like.

Q. c What may the Adjectives, d *dignus, indignus,* and *contentus,* have in stead of their Ablative Case?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

b *Quod dignus sim.* Plaut. c Adjectives of diversity: as, *Alter, alius, diversus,* have an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. d The Substantive, signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the form or manner of a thing after Adjectives or Substantives are put in the Ablative Case: as, *Incurvus senectute. Præceptor consilio. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Constructions of Pronouns.

e The Possessives *meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester,* do seem to receive after them certain Genitive cases of Adjectives referred for their Substantives, to the Genitive Cases of the Primitives, included in those Possessives: as, *Ipsius, solius,* &c. Ex *tuo ipsius animo,* &c. *ipsius* is referred for his Substantive, to *tui,* the Genitive case of *tu* included, or understood in *tuo:* which *tui* is governed of *animo.* See the Latine rule Hæc possessiva, and the rest of the examples there.

Q. WHat Cases do Pronouns govern?

A. e None at all properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronouns (These Genitive Cases of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to use *Mei, tui, sui, nostri,* and *vestri,* the Genitive cases of the Pronoun Primitives signifying

of

of me, of thee, *&c.* and when to use *Meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester,* the Pronoun Possessive, signifying mine, thine, *&c.*

Q. When must *Mei, tui,* [d] *sui,* the Genitives Cases of the Primitives be used?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to have something done unto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the love, *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love me, or which others have of me.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus* be used?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to do or possess something: as, *Ars tua,* Thy Art or Skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *vestrum* used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives, *Hic, ille, iste,* distinguished?

A. Thus usually, that *Hic* sheweth him who is next unto me, *Ille,* him who is next to you, *Iste,* signifieth one remote from both. So we use *Ille,* when we would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus,* that famous *Alexander:* But *Iste* is used when we speak of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum æmulum;* this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of *Hic,* and *Ille,* or *is?*

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the farther off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it be otherwise. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo antepositа, &c.*

d *Sui* and *suus* are *reciprocate,* that is, then have relation or respect to that *which* went first before in the same sentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur se. Se* is referred to *Petrus,* we may commonly thus distinguish them from *is,* or *cum,* and *ejus,* &c. because *sui,* signifieth of himself, *suum* his own; whereas *cum* signifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himself, but of some other person or thing.

* *Quisnam a me pepulit tam graviter foras? a me, pro meus.*

Con-

Conſtruction of the Verb; and firſt with the Nominative Caſe.

Q. WHat Verbs have a Nominative Caſe after them?

A, a *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto*, and certain Verbs Paſſives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor*, and ſuch like.

Q. Will theſe ever have a Nominative Caſe after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nominative caſe before them.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe they have ſuch caſe after them, as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accuſative Caſe before them, as Infinive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they muſt have an Accuſative Caſe after them; and ſo having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. What other Verbs beſides *Sum, forem*, have ſuch Caſes after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of geſture.

Q. Which call you verbs of geſture?

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing.

Q. What is your general rule, when the word going before the verb, and the word coming after the verb, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Caſe; by this rule: And generally, when the word that goeth, *&c.* So likewiſe Participles coming of *Verbs* Subſtantives, and of the reſt before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meis.* Propertius.

a Theſe verbs are called Subſtantives, either becauſe they ſignifie a ſubſtence or being, or the manner of ſubſiſtence. Or for that they ſubſiſt, or ſerve to other Verbs in conjugating or reſolving the, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenſe of verbs in *or*, ſo in the Infinit. Moods both active and paſſive. Or finally, becauſe all other verbs are reſolved by them: as *Ego ſum legens*. All other verbs are called Adjectives.

* *Quid ſi civi Romano licet eſſe Gaditanum, h. e. civem eſſe Gaditanam*: or *Gaditaeum* for *gaditano*, by *Antiptoſis*, ſo in many others.

b They are called verbs of Geſture, becauſe they ſignifie ſome ſpecial geſture of the body: as, *Ego*, I go, *curro*, I run, &c.

The

The Genitive Caſe after the Verb.

Q. WHat verbs require a Genitive caſe after them?

A. The verb [a] *Sum* when it betokeneth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guiſe &c.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter*, muſt be the Nominative caſe, agreeing with the Subſtantive going before expreſſed, or underſtood, becauſe they be pronoun adjectives.

Q. What other verbs require a Genitive caſe?

Q. Verbs that betoken to eſteem, or regard.

A. What Genitive caſe?

A. A Genitive caſe ſignifying the value.

Q. What other verbs beſides require a Genitive caſe?

A. [f] Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoiling.

Q. What Genitive caſe will they have?

A. A Genitive of the Crime, of the Cauſe, or of the thing that is accuſed, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they have no caſe elſe of the Crime, or Cauſe?

A. Yes: an Ablative, and that moſt commonly without a Preposition.

Q. [g] If *Uterque, nullus, alter; neuter, alius, ambo*, or a ſuperlative degree, ſignifying the Crime, or cauſe be governed of any of theſe verbs, what caſe muſt they be put in?

A. In the Ablative onely: as, *Accuſat furti, an ſtupri, an utroque, ſive de utroque?*

a This Genitive caſe after *Sum*, ſeems rather to be governed of ſome Subſtantive, either ſet down, though to be repeated again, as, *Hæc veſtis eſt (veſtis) patris: Pecus eſt (pecus) Melibœi*, or altogether underſtood: as, *Officium, munus*, or the like as, *Adoleſcentis eſt, (viz. officium.)* be In *meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum*, &c. as, *Meum eſt*, the Subſtantive *officium* ſeems alſo to be underſtood, or other like words, or elſe they are put Subſtantively. d Verbs of eſteeming are theſe, and the like, *Æſtimo, pendo, facio, curo, reſpicio, conſulo*, &c. e *Æſtimo* may alſo have an Ablative caſe: as, *Æſtimo magno*, (*in pretio*, or the like.) *Æqui boni conſulo* (i.e. *æqui & boni valoris*, or *pretii*) So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phraſes. f So all the verbs taken in the ſame ſignification, or accuſing, or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, poſtulo, arceſſo, infimulo, defero, arguo, incuſo, caſtigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, aſtringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commone facio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, docco, commendo, miror, vitupero*: as, *commendo te pietatis, miror juſtitiæ, vitupero negligentiæ*. g Though in theſe (*cauſa*) or the like Noun, may ſeem to be underſtood. So *decet de injuria*.

Q. May not theſe Verbs have alſo an Accuſative caſe?

A. Yes: of the perſon which is accuſed, condemned, or warned, *&c.* or elſe ſuch caſe as the Verb properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum ſceleris, Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive Caſe?

A. h *Satago, miſereor,* i *miſereſco.*

Q. What caſe do *Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor,* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and ſomtimes an Accuſative. Alſo *Memini* ſignifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative Caſe with a Præpoſition: as *Memini de te.*

h *Satago de re,* i.e. *anxius ſum de re,* Aul. Gel.

i *Miſereor, oris,* ſignifieth Actively & hath an Accuſative Caſe.

Miſereor and *Miſereſco* may have a Dative Caſe, but more ſeldom.

The Dative after the Verbs.

Q. WHat Verbs require a Dative Caſe?

A. All ſorts of verbs which are put acquiſitively.

Q. What is it to be put *a* acquiſitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting ſomthing to them

Q. What tokens have ſuch verbs after them?

A. Theſe tokens, *to* or *for.*

Q. What verbs do eſpecially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative Caſe?

A. *b* * Verbs which betoken: Firſt, to profit, or diſprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give, or reſtore. Fourthly, to promiſe, or to pay. Fifthly, to command, or ſhew. Sixtly, to truſt. Seventhly, to obey, or to be againſt. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *poſſum*, when they have *to* or *for* after them. 10 Verbs compounded with *ſatis, bene,* and *male.* 11 Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, *Præ, ad, con ſub, ante, poſt, ob in,* and *inter*; except *Præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor,* which will have an Accuſative Caſe.

a *Subſidio diligentiam comparare,* h. e. *ad ſubſidium:* ſo *habeo te ludibrio, iſtud curæ quæſivi prædæ, voluptati.* Hitherto belongs that wch is called of ſome the eight caſe: as, *It clamor cœlo,* i.e. *in Cœlum.*

b Sundry of theſe Verbs have ſometimes either caſes: which is uſually by reaſon of the change of their ſignification: as, *Conſulere alicui,* to give counſel to any one, and *Conſulere aliquem,* to aske counſel of any one. Thus commonly the conſtruction followeth the ſignification. So *Nuncio tibi,* and ſometimes, *Nuncio ad te,* Plaut. *Credere dubium rerum,* and *Omnium rerum credere.* Plaut. *Ignoſco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re,* or *hac de re. Dominari aſtris, dominari in ſuos*: and *dominari in omni re.* For *tempero, moderor, reſero, mitto, do*: as, *do tibi literas,* and *do ad te literas.* See the Latine Rule, *Divinus Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What Caſe will [c] *Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative Caſe, and a Dative; what Caſe may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: ſo that *Sum* may (in ſuch manner of ſpeaking) have a double Dative Caſe.

Q. Can onely *Sum* have a double Dative Caſe?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but alſo many other Verbs may have a double Dative Caſe, in ſuch manner of ſpeaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative Caſe of the perſon, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative Caſe of the thing be reſolved?

A. Either by the Nominative Caſe whereof it is uſually made: as, *Sum tibi præſidio*, h. e. *præſidium*, or an Accuſative with a Preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, i.e. *ad laudem.*

[c] *Suppeto* to abound, or be ſufficient, may have a Dative caſe: as, *Eſt* for *habeo.*

The Accuſative Caſe after the Verb.

Q. WHat verbs require an Accuſative Caſe?

A. Verbs Tranſitives.

Tranſitiva, quorum actio tranſit in rem aliam.

Q. What verbs are thoſe?

A. All Actives, Communes, and Deponents, whoſe action or doing, paſſeth into ſome other thing to expreſſe it by, and have no perfect ſenſe in themſelves.

Q. Whereof may they have an Accuſative Caſe?

A. Of the doer, or ſufferer.

Q. May not verbs Neuters have an Accuſative Caſe?

A. Yes: of their own ſignification.

Q. Are there not ſome verbs which will have two Accuſative Caſes?

A. Yes: Verbs of [b] asking, teaching, and arraying.

Q Whereof?

A. [c] One Accuſat. Caſe of the ſufferer, another of the thing.

[a] Verbs Neuters may alſo have an Accuſative caſe figuratively, that is, by ſome trope or figure: as, *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche*, &c.

Yet like as the verbs Tranſitives in whoſe place they are put: as *Ardebat, Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*: or elſe by *Enallage*, or *Ellipſis*. See the Rule, *Sunt quæ figurate.* [b] *Interroge, poſce, poſtula, flagito, exigo.* Alſo, *Celo.* [c] One of the Accuſative caſes may be turned into the Ablative with a Preposition, or without, as in the Latine Rule.

The Ablative case after the Verb.

Q. WHat Verbs will have an Ablative case?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it; or of the [b] cause, or the manner of doing.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. All Verbs will have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this sign *with* put before it, or if the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing it.

Q. What case must the word that signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into after verbs?

A. Into the [c] Ablative.

Q. Must it alwaies be in the Ablative?

A. Yes: [d] except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative, according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are used after verbs of Price instead of their casual words?

A. These Adverbs, *carius*, more dear, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *pejus* worse.

Q. What other verbs require an ablative case properly?

A. Verbs of [e] [f] plenty, scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

[a] This Ablative case may usually be exprest by one of these Prepositions, *per, præ, propter, ob*, or *cum*: as, *Tacco metu*, h. e. *præ metu*: they may also be known by Participles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.*

[b] The Ablative Case of the cause, or manner of doing have somtimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

[c] *Vili, paulo*, &c. are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio*, or the like understood: so *multo, paulo, care, immensa.* Some Substantives of price, are also put in the Genitive case, governed of the word *pretio* understood, or the like vvord: as, *centussis, decussis*, and *valeo*, may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere denos æris.* [e] So *Scateo, deficio, niter, fraudo, addico*, as, *cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico*, as, *opulento*, as. [f] Sundry Verbs of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, augeo, impleo, saturo, carco, participo.* Some an Ablative vvith a Preposition, and sometimes an Accusative.

Q. What

Q. What other?

A. *Utor*, g *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *lator*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *muto*, *munero*, *communico*, *officio*, *proſequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*: L. h *mereor*, *nitor*, *veſcor*, *epulor*, *vivo*, *glorior*, *ſuperſedeo*.

g *Fungor*, *fruor* *potior* &c. have ſometimes other Caſes, ſome an Accuſative, ſome Genitive.

L. h *Mereor*, joyned with theſe Adverbs: *bene*, *male*, *melius*, *pejus*, *optime*, *peſſime*, may have an Ablative Caſe with a Preposition.

Q. What caſe will Verbs have which ſignifie receiving, diſtance, or taking away?

A. An Ablative caſe with one of theſe Prepoſitions: *a*, *ab*. *e*, *ex*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablative be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbs of taking away, or diſtance.

Q. What caſe will verbs of comparing, or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative caſe.

Q. What Ablative caſe?

A. Of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun, or Pronoun Subſtantive be joyned with a Participle, either expreſſed, or underſtood, and have no other word whereof it may be governed: what caſe ſhall it be put into?

A. The Ablative caſe abſolute.

Q. What mean you by abſolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this Ablative caſe be reſolved?

A. By any of theſe words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *ſi*, *nunquam*, *poſtquam*.

Q. May not the ſame verb govern divers caſes?

A. Yes: in a divers reſpect; as, *Dedit mihi veſtem pignori, te præſente, propria manu.*

i So *diſco*, *demitto*, *amitto*, *ſubmoveo*, *abigo*, *amoveo*, *redimo*, *relego*, *prohibeo*, pro *defendo*, *vindico*, *depello*, *refreno*, *retrabo*, *reprimo*, *arceo*, *revoco*, *declino*, *abſtineo*, *naſcor*.

k For the Ablative, Accuſative, or Genit. after Verbs by the figure *Synecdoche*: ſee the Latine rules, *Verbis quibuſdam additur*, &c. *Quædam tamen efferuntur*: and the rule in *Synecdoche*; *Per Synecdochen*.

Conſtructions of Verbs Paſſives.

Q. WHat caſe will a Verb Paſſive have after him?

A. An Ablative caſe of the doer with a prepoſition, and ſometimes a Dative.

Regul. Verbs neuter Paſſives ſignifying Paſſively *have* the ſame conſtruction of Verbs Paſſives: as, *vapulo*, *væneo*, *liceo*, *exul*, *fio*.

Q. What

Q. What mean you by thoſe words of the doer?

A. Of the perſon which is meant to do any thing.

Q. What other Caſes may verbs Paſſives have beſides the Ablative, or Dative of the Doer?

A. The ſame Caſes that their Actives have: as, *Accuſaris à me furti*, &c. Participles of Verbs Paſſives, as of the Preter-tenſe, and Future in *Dus*, have uſually a Dative Caſe.

Q. What if the ſentence be made by the Verb Active, inſtead of the Paſſive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative muſt be turned into the Nominative before the Verb.

Infinit. Moods are ſometimes put by *Enallage*, for the Preterimperfect tenſe: ſometimes they are put alone, having the former verb, or Adjective underſtood by *Ellipſin*.

Q. What are Infinitive Moods uſually governed of?

A. Of certain verbs and Adjectives.

Gerunds.

The Infinitive Mood may be ſometimes inſtead of a Gerund.

Q. WHat Caſe will Gerunds and Supines have?

A. The ſame Caſe as the verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *Di*.

Gerunds in *di* may ſometimes have a Genitive caſe plural, inſtead of the caſe which the Verb governs.

Q. WHen the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe cometh after any of theſe Noun Subſtantives, *Studium*, *cauſa*, &c. what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the ſame Gerund in *di* be uſed after alſo?

A. After certain Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

So with any of theſe ſigns, *in*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, or *by*.

Q. WHen you have the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, with the ſign *of* or *with*, coming after a Noun Adjective, what muſt it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What

Q. What elſe muſt be made by the Gerund in *do* ?

A. The Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe cõming after a Subſtantive, with this ſign *in*, or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* uſed ?

A. Either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum.*

Q. IF you have an Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reaſon, and ſhewing a cauſe of that reaſon : what muſt it be put in ?

A. It muſt be put in the Gerund in *dum,*

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* uſed after ?

A. After one of theſe prepoſitions: *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you have this Engliſh, *muſt* or *ought* in a ſentence, where it ſeemeth that the Latine ſhould be made by the verb *Oportet*, ſignifying, *It muſt*, or *it behooveth* : what may it be fitly put into ?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this verb *eſt*, being ſet perſonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What Caſe than muſt that word be, which ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative Caſe ?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turned into Adjective gerundives.

The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive caſe.

The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative.

The Gerund in *dum* into the Accuſative.

Supines.

Q. WHat ſignification hath the firſt Supine ?

A. *The Active, ſignifying to do.

Q. What is it put after ?

A. Verbs and participles which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What ſignification hath the later Supine ?

A. The

* The Supines *uænum* and *nuptum* ſignifie Paſſively : as, *Do uænum, do filiam nuptum,* I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter Paſſives, and with the Infinitive mood *ri.* Note that the Poets do uſe to put the Infinitive mood for the firſt Supine. *Actum eſt, itum eſt, ceſſatum eſt,* ſeem rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tenſe, than Supines : like as in *ſurgit cubitu, redit uomitu : cubitu* and *uomitu* are rather to be taken for Nouns than Supines.

A. The ſignification of a Verb Paſſive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nouns Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Paſſive: that we may ſay indifferently. *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, eaſie to be done.

The Time.

Q. WHat Caſe muſt Nouns be, which betoken part of Time?

A. * Moſt commonly the Ablative: ſomtimes the Accuſat.

Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the queſtion *whom*.

Q. What Caſe muſt Nouns be which betoken continuall term of Time, without any ceaſing, or intermiſſion?

A. * Commonly the Accuſative; ſomtime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nouns ſignifie continuall term of Time?

A. By asking this queſtion, *How long?*

Space of Place.

Q. WHat Caſes are Nouns put in, which ſignifie ſpace between Place and Place?

A. Commonly in the Accuſat. ſomtimes in the Ablative.

A Place.

Q. NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, ſignifying motion, or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether muſt they be put with a Prep. or without?

A. With a Preposition moſt commonly, though ſometimes without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

ſee peculiar Kinds of ſpeech concerning Times in the Latine Rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) Calendas, h. e. ante Calendas.* So *In ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum Januarii*, for ex *die ante*, &c.

* *Abeſt bidui, h. e. ſpacium vel ſpacio biduo.*

of a lesse place, or as of a City or Town of the first, or second Declension, and singular number; what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nouns, or names of places, signifying, in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Gen. case?

A. These four: (a) *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

Q. (*b*) What Adjectives may be adjoyned with these Genitives, *Humi, Domi,* &c.

A. Onely *Meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ.*

Q. If any other Adjectives be joyned unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name of the third Declension, or Plural Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative, or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*, as we say, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some less place: as of a City or Town, and signifying to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusative Case without a Preposition usually.

Q. What other Nouns are so put?

A. *Domus*, and *Rus*.

Q. From a place, or by a place, in lesser places, in what Case must it be?

A. In the Ablative Case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nouns so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus*, and *Rus*, all other Nouns may have Prepositions.

a *Terræ* and *Togæ*, are sometimes like *Humi, Domi.*

b *Tully* hath *Hujus domi & mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Impersonals.

Q. WHether have Verbs Impersonals any Nominative before them, as Personals have?

A. No.

Q. What is their sign to know them by?

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signs before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonals have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative: some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitive case?

A. * *Interest*, *refert* and *est*, being put for *Interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cuja*, the Ablative case of the Pronouns Possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest*, and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. b *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *convenit*, *contingit*, with other like, set down in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Four: *Delectat*, c *decet*, *juvat*, *oportet*, and these three, *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet*, *tadet*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget*, and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice, d if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they govern?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice properly?

A. The same case as other Verbs Passives have; that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set down with it?

A. No; many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verb Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in *tur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may be put with other cases sometimes: as *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discrimine refert, juvatq. interest, in re est. Refertq. refert.* Hoc *dominus ac pater Interest*: *Interest* is here a Personal signifying as if *Dominus interest hoc ac pater interest* too by Zeugma.

b 6, *certum est*, *confert*, *compecit*, *conducit*, *displicet*, *dolet*, *evenit*, *obest*, *præstat*, *restat*, *benefit*, *malefit*, *satisfit*, *superest*. *Decet vobis* is a Grecism, because we say πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latet*, *fallit*, *fugit*, may thus have an accusative case: as, *me latet*, *Menedemi vicem me miseret*, *Ter.*

d This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Q. May

Q. May not impersonals be changed into Personals ?

A. Yes: ſundry of them may ſometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbuſta juvant.*

Conſtruction of Participles.

Q. WHat caſes do participles govern ?

A. Such caſes as the Verbs that they come of. a Yet Participles of Verbs Subſtantives, and of Verbs of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominat. caſe after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens patriæ appellat. O puer futurè bonus & doctus*, though we may make it by *Antiptoſis.*

Q. What may Participles be changed into ?

A. Into Nouns.

Q. How many wayes ?

A. Four.

Q. What is the firſt?

A. When the voice of a Participle is conſtrued with another caſe, than the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. What is the ſecond way ?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a preposition, with which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third ?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of compariſon.

Q. Which is the fourth ?

A. When it hath no reſpect, or expreſs difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nouns, what are they called ?

A. Nouns Participials.

Q. What caſes do participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns ?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all nouns Participials require a Genitive caſe ?

A. Exoſus, perteſus, peroſus, are excepted, and eſpecially to be marked.

Q. Why ?

A. Becauſe though they ſeem to be Participles of the paſſive voice, yet they commonly have the Active ſignification, and do govern an Accuſative.

Q. Have they not alwaies ſo?

A. No: *Exoſus* and *peroſus* do ſometimes ſignifie Paſſively, and have then a Dative Caſe: as, *Exoſus Deus*, odious to God, or hated of God.

* These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, ſatus cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, have properly an Ablative caſe.

Conſtruction of Adverbs.

Q. WHat Caſe do Advers govern?

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Genitive, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative.

Q. What Adverbs require a Nominative Caſe?

A. *Ea* and *ecce*, when they are Adverbs of ſhewing, have commonly a Nominative, though ſometimes an Accuſative: but if they ſignifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or diſgracing any thing: they have onely an Accuſative.

Q. * What Adverbs require a Genitive?

A. (*a*) Adverbs of quantity, Time, and Place.

Q. What Adverbs govern a Dative Caſe?

A. Certain Adverbs derived of Nouns Adjectives which require a Dative Caſe: as, *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, and *ſimiliter* of *ſimilis*.

Q. Have you not ſome Dative Caſes of Nouns Subſtantives which are uſed Adverbially, that is, made Adverbs?

A. Yes: *tempori, luci, veſperi.*

Q. What Adverbs require an Accuſative Caſe?

A. Certain which come of (*a*) Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative Caſe: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepoſitions be changed into Adverbs?

A. Two; 1. when they are ſet alone without their Caſe; 2. When they do form all the Degrees of Compariſon.

Q. What Caſe will Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degree have?

A. Such Caſes as comparatives and ſuperlatives have uſually.

* In *ubi gentium & quo terrarum Gentium* and *terrarum* ſeem to be put for elegancy chiefly: as in *minime Gentium*.

a *Inſtar* alſo may either be uſed with a Genit. caſe, or elſe as a Noun undeclined, with *ad* expreſſed, or underſtood, as, *Inſtar montis, ad inſtar caſtrorum.*

b *Venit adverſum mihi.*

* *Propius ſtabulo*, for *propius a ſtabulo.* c *Clanculum patres*, Plaut. *Clanculum a clam*, Governing an Ablative, and ſometimes an Accuſative caſe: as, *clam vicinum*, Plaut. *cedo*, uſed adverbially, ſignifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accuſative caſe.

Con-

Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

Q. WHat Caſes do Conjunctions govern?

A. They govern [a] none but couple like Caſes.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. They joyn together words in the ſame Caſe.

Q. What Conjunctions do couple like Caſes?

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and theſe four, *quam, niſi, præterquam an.*

Q. May they not ſometimes couple divers Caſes?

A. Yes; in regard of diverſe Conſtructions.

Q. Do Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple nothing but Caſes?

A. Yes; they commonly joyn together like [b] Moods and Tenſes.

Q. May not they joyn together diverſe Tenſes?

A. Yes; ſometimes.

[a] *Ego* being put for *causa* may have a Genitive caſe: as, *Nimis ergo venimus*, not properly.

[b] For Moods to be joyned to Adverbs and Conjunctions, becauſe they are many and very neceſſary to be known, cauſe the ſcholers to learn the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

Conſtruction of Prepoſitions.

Q. IS [a] the Prepoſition *in* always ſet down with his Caſe?

A. No: it is ſometimes underſtood; and yet the word put in the Ablative Caſe, as well as if the Prepoſition were ſet down.

Q. Are not ſundry other Prepoſitions oft underſtood alſo, as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What Caſes do Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepoſitions?

A. They ſometimes require the caſe of the prepoſitions which they are compounded with; that is, the ſame caſe which their prepoſition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad non, de, e, ex, in*, have the ſame prepoſitions repeated with their caſes and that more elegantly; as, *Abſtinuerunt a viris.*

[a] For the government of Prepoſitions, ſee before in the Prepoſition.

Abdicavit ſe prætura. Cic. *Appulit terram*

Conſtructions of Interjections.

Q. WHat caſes do Interjections require ?

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative, ſome a Vocative.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominative caſe ?

A. a O.

Q. What a Dative ?

A. b *Hei*, and *vah*, or *va*,

Q. What an c Accuſative

A. d *Heu* and *prob.*

Q. What a Vocative ?

A. *Prob*, and ſometimes *ah*, *ohe*, and *heu.*

Q. Are not Interjections ſometimes put abſolutely, without caſe ?

A. Yea : often.

a *Vah*, hath alſo a Nominat.

b *Hei*, is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. alſo.

c *Hem aſtutias Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage & eheu.*

d *Heu* and *prob* may ſometime have a Nominative caſe.

For the figurative conſtruction differing from theſe Rules ſee the Rules De Figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax : and more briefly in Mr.* Farnabie's Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF

the Rules called

Propria qua maribus.

General Rules of Proper Names, and first of proper Maſculines.

Queſtion.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I have certain rules at *Propria qua maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nouns.

Q. How can you know by theſe Rules?

A. Firſt, I muſt look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Subſtantive, or an Adjective; If it be a Subſtantive, I have my rule between *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam*, &c.

Q. If it be a Subſtantive, what muſt you look for next?

A. Whether it be a proper name, or a commune, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a proper name, what muſt I look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the Male kind, or female: that is, to the he, or ſhe.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the Male kind, what Gender is it?

A. the Maſculine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria qua maribus tribuuntur, &c.

Q. What is the meanning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kind, (or which are wont to go under the names of he's) are of the Maſculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Maſculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five Names of heathenish *Gods*, *Men*, [a] Floods, Moneths, Winds.

[a] *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe* are Greek words.

and names of ſtanding ponds, and fens, not Rivers; and ſo are of the Feminine Gender, *Abula pota Deo*; *aqua* is underſtood by *Synthesin*. So *tepidum lacer*, *flumen* is underſtood: or elſe it is the Neuter, becauſe it is a Barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a proper name belonging to the Female kind, or ſhe's, what Gender muſt it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria Fœminæum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the Female kind, (or going under the name of ſhe's) are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddeſſes, Women, Cities, Countries, and Iſlands.

[a] *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a ſtraight, or narrow ſea: or of a Town, it is to be referred to *Maſculas*, *Salmo*, *Agragas*.

Q. Are all names of cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, except two of the Maſculine: as, [a] *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter; as, *Argos, Tybur, Præneſte*; and one both Maſculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe that are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam.*

General Rules of Appellatives.

Q. BUt if your Noun be none of theſe kinds of proper names mentioned, as *Propria quæ maribus* but ſome Appellative, or common name: how muſt you find the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of ſome bird, beaſt, or fiſh, or ſome other more common name: all which have their ſpecial rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender, except *Spinus* and *Oleaſter*, of the Maſculine; and *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Robur*, and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the rule for birds, beaſts, and fiſhes?

A. Sunt etiam volucrum.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nouns concerning their Gender?

A. Omne quod exit in um, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nouns Subſtantives proper, or common, ending in *um*, are the (*a*) Neuter Gender: ſo is every Subſtantive undeclined.

Q. Are all Subſtantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Deſpauterius*; *Um neutrum pones, hominum ſi propria tolles.*

Q. But how ſhall the Gender be known in Epicens, and ſo in all other Appellatives?

A. By the Genitive Caſe.

Q. By what Rules?

A. Diſta Epicœna quibus, &c. And, *Nam genus hic ſemper, dignoſcitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive Caſe?

A. By conſidering whether it increaſe, or no; and if it increaſe, whether it increaſe ſharp, or flat; or, as we term it more eaſily, long, or ſhort.

(*a*) So *Londinum*, *Eboracum*, *Brunduſium* are Neuters. *Glyceryum*, *Philotium*, *Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminine Gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

Q. When is a Noun ſaid to increaſe?

A. When it hath more ſyllables in the Genitive caſe, hen in the Nominative; as, *virtus, virtutis.*

Q. How many ſpecial rules have you to know the Gender, by the increaſing, or not increaſing of the Genitive caſe?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The firſt is, *Nomen non creſcens Genitivo.*

The ſecond, *Nomen creſcentis penultiam ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat, &c.*

The third, *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.*

The firſt ſpecial Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your ſpecial rule, *Nomen non creſcens?*

A. Every Noun Subſtantive common, not [a] increaſing in the Genitive caſe [b] ſingular, is the Feminine Gender: ſaving thoſe excepted in the Rules following.

Q. How many ſorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the maſculine Gender, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtful, ſome of the common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Maſculines excepted, not increaſing?

A. Four. 1 *Maſcula nomina in* a, &c. 2 *Maſcula Græcorum*, &c. 3 *Maſcula item verres.* 4 *Maſcula in* er, *ſeu venter.*

Q. What mean you by *Maſcula nomina in* a *dicuntur*, &c.

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a Scribe, or a Scrivener.

Q. What is the meaning of the ſecond Rule, *Maſcula Græcorum*, &c.

A. All Nouns of the [c] firſt Declenſion in Greek being made Latine Nouns, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Satrapas, æ, hic athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Maſcula item verres?*

A. Theſe

[a] *Aulæ. Aura*, and the like, do not increaſe properly, but by changing and reſolving the diphthong *æ* into *as* after the old manner.

[b] This not increaſing is meant of the Gen. ſingular onely, not Plural.

[c] Some few are excepted: as, *Charta. Margarita, Catapulta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine, *Stock*,

A. These words are also of the Masculine Gender, *verres natalis*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà in er, can venter*, &c.

A. Nouns Substantives ending in *er*, *os*, or *us* not increasing in the Genitive Case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris*, *hic logos*, *gi*, *hic annus*, *ni*.

Q. Is there no exception from that, *Masculà in er*?

A. Yes: *Feminei generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *os*, and *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculà in er*, &c. as, *Hæc mater matris*, &c. so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus* &c. with sundry other of the same kind in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek.

Q. Where is your Rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on*, or in *us*, *e* not increasing; also *hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your Rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti Generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtful Gender: *talpa*, *dama*, &c so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, *&c.*

Q. Where is your Rule for Communes not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans à*. &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verb, and not increasing, is the common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, being derived of the Verb *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that Rule.

d *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anûs* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

e *Jus jurandum* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable: but onely in the first wherewith it is compounded.

The ſecond ſpecial Rule.

Q. WHere is your ſecond ſpecial Rule?

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultiam ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Subſtantive common, increaſing ſharp, or long in the Genitive caſe, is the Feminine Gender: ſave thoſe excepted in the Rules following.

Q. What mean you by that, To increaſe ſharp, or long?

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one of the Genitive caſe increaſing, to be liſted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as * *virtus virtutis*.

* So *Dos dotis*: *Cos cotis*: *Res rei*: *Spes ſpei*. *Plaut.* ſeemeth to be falſe Printed, *fero* for *ſera*, or *fere*.

Q. How many chief exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: ſome words of the Maſculine, ſome of the Neuter ſome of the Doubtful, ſome of the Commune, are excepted.

Q. How many rules have you of acute, or long Maſculines excepted?

A. Three: *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba*, &c. 2. *Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n*. 3. *Maſcula in er, or, & os*.

Q. What is the meaning of the firſt rule, *Maſcula dicuntur*, &c.

A. Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, increaſing acute or long, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Sal, ſol*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n*, &c.

A. All Nouns ending in *n*, being of more ſyllables than one, and increaſing long in the Genitive caſe, are the Maſculine Gender; as, *Hic Agarnan, anis*. So all ſuch words ending in *o*, ſignifying a body or bodily things; as, *Leo, curculio*; So alſo *ſenio, ternio, ſermo*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Maſcula in er, or, & os*, &c.

A. All Nouns ending in *er, or*, and *os*, increaſing ſharp or long are the Maſculine Gender; as, *Crater, conditor, heros*, &c.

So

So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*; as *bidens*, with words compounded of *As aſſis*; *Dodrans ſemis, ſemiſſis*, &c.

Q. Have you no exception from theſe two laſt rules?

A. Yes; there are four words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre, genus, ſyren*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increaſing ſharp, or long?

A. Sunt Neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words of one ſyllable increaſing ſharp, or long, are the Neuter Gender: as *mel, fel*. Alſo all words of moe ſyllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increaſing long; as, *Capital, al, laquear*, &c. Onely *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender; as, *hæc vel hoc halec*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. Sunt Dubia hæc Python, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharp, are the Doubtful Gender: as *Python, ſcrobs*, &c. So *ſtirps*, for a ſtump of a tree, and *talx* for a heel. Alſo *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Maſculine Gender in the Plural number.

Q. Where is the rule of ſharp, or long Communes?

A. Sunt Commune parens, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharp, are the Commune of two Genders; as, *Parens, Author*, &c. And ſo the compounds of *frons*, as, *bifrons*; with *Cuſtos*, and the reſt of the rule.

* So *Sextans* of *Quadrans* or *Triens*. *Quincunx, ion, Septunx Deunx, cio, Dextans, tis*.

The third and laſt Speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third ſpecial rule?

A. Nomen creſcentis penultiam ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun Subſtantive Commune increaſing ſhat

or ſhort in the Genitive Caſe, is the Maſculine Gender.

Q. What mean you by this, to increaſe flat?

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one, preſſed down flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, ſanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters; ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Communes.

Q. How many Rules have you of Feminines increaſing ſhort?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; And *Graecula in as, vel in is*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon*, &c.

A. Every Noun of moe ſyllables then two, ending in (*a*) *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive caſe, (as, *Dulcedo Dulcedinis*) and in *go* making *ginis*, (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort are the Feminine Gender: ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that Rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Graecula in as, vel in is*?

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increaſing ſhort in the Genitive caſe, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas, Lampadis, jaſpis, jaſpidis.* So *peeus, udis, forfex, icis, ſupellex, ilis*, (*b*) and the reſt of that Rule.

Q. Where is your Rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Eſt neutrale genus*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Nouns ending in *n*, ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort, are the Neuter Gender: ſo all ſuch Nouns ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *jubar*, in *ur* as *jecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*. Except *pecten*, and *furfur*; which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, Verber, Citer* &c. and *pecus* making *pecoris.*

Q. Give the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort, are the Doubtful Gender as, *Cardo, margo*, &c.

Q. giv

a *Cupido* for a greedy deſire, is ſometimes uſed in the Maſculine Gender: as *Auricatus Cupido*: ſo when there is alluſion to *Cupid.*

b *Mulier* may better be referred to this Rule, becauſe it commonly increaſeth ſhort: and may be joyned to the end of the Rule thus. *Et mulier, eamque hoc melius ſub claſſe locatur.*

c *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive of an old word *itiner Spunber* a ſtaff, or claſp may be referred hither, being of the Neuter.

Q. Give the Rule of ſhort Communes.

A. *Communis generis ſunt iſta*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. Theſe words are the Commune of two increaſing ſhort: as, *Vigil vigilis*,

d *Homo* and *nemo* are ſometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperiſſe hic. Quia homo nata erat*, Cicero. *Nec vox hominem ſonat, O Dea certe.* Virgil.

The general rules of Adjectives.

Q. WHere begins your rule for Adjectives?

A. *Adjectiva unam*, &c.

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Five: 1 For all Adjectives of one termination like *Felix*. 2 For all of two terminations like *Triſtis*. 3 For all of three terminations like *Bonus*. 4 Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Subſtantives. 5 For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Adjectives having but onely one word, or termination in the Nominative caſe, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix*.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations like *Triſtis*.

A. *Sub gemina ſi voce*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If adjectives have two words, or terminations in the nominative caſe: as, *Omnis* and *omne*; the firſt word, as *omnis*, is the Commune of two Genders, or the maſculine and the Feminine; the ſecond, as *omne*, is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne*.

Q. What is your Rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like *Bonus, a, um*.

A. *At ſi tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative caſe, as *Sacer, ſacra, ſacrum*; the firſt, as *Sacer*, is the Maſculine: the ſecond, as *Sacra*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Sacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe Adjectives which are declined like Subſtantives with two Articles onely?

A. *At ſunt quæ ſexus*, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe Adjectives are Subſtantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and uſe; as, *Hic & Hæc Pauper*, Genit. *hujus Pauperis*: ſo *Puber* and the reſt.

Q. But may not ſome of theſe be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, * ſometimes, but more ſeldom.

* Diver opum, ſuſpes depoſitum, pauperis augurii ubera ſola.

Q. Give your Rule for thoſe which have a ſpecial kind of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words have a ſpecial declining, differing ſomewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how?

A. Thus: *Hic campeſter, hæc campeſtris, hoc campeſtre*: or *hic & hæc campeſtris, & hoc campeſtre. Gen. hujus campeſtris.* In the reſt of the caſes they are declined like *triſtis*.

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe laſt words, *Sunt quæ deficiunt*, &c.

A. That there are certain other Adjectives, which are Defectives, which ſhall be ſpoken of in another place, with ſome others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclites.

THE

THE POSING OF

the Rules of the Heteroclits, commonly called, *Qua Genus.*

Heteroclits.

Queſtion.

HAve you not ſome other Nouns of another kind of declining, than thoſe at *Propria quæ Maribus?*

A. Yes, we have ſundry, in the rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. What are thoſe Nouns termed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What mean you by Heteroclits?

A. Nouns of another manner of declining? that is, nouns declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.

Q. How many general kinds are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia:* that is, ſuch as change their Gender, or declining. Secondly, ſuch as want ſome caſe, or number. Thirdly, ſuch as have overmuch in declining.

Q. Where are theſe ſet down together?

A. In the two firſt verſes of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. Firſt, theſe words. *qua genus aut flexum variant,* do note thoſe that vary. Secondly, theſe words, *quæcunque notato Ritu deficiunt,* do ſignifie the defectives. Thirdly, theſe words, *ſuperantive,* do ſignifie thoſe which redound, or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for thoſe which vary their Gender and Declining?

A. Hæc genus ac partim, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words change their Gender and Declining.

Q. How many ſorts have you of theſe?

A. Six, ſet down in three general Rules.

Q. Name the ſorts?

A. Firſt, Some of the Feminine Gender in the ſingular Number, and the Neuter in the Plural. Secondly, Neuters in the ſingular Number, Maſculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters ſingular, Maſculines only in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters ſingular, Feminines Plural. Fiftly, Maſculines ſingular, Neuters Plural. Sixtly, Maſculines ſingular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural.

Q. Where is your Rule for Feminines ſingular, Neuters Plural?

A. (a) *Pergamus infelix*, &c. *Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

(a) Hoc Pergamum, is a Greek word, Pergamum is found in Plautus in the Neuter. *Stock.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine gender in the ſingular number, the Neuter in the Plural; as, *hac Pergamus Pergami*; in the Plural, *Hæc Pergama, horum Pergamorum*: ſo, *hæc ſupellex*: Plur. *hæc ſupellectila.*

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters ſingular, Maſculine and Neuters Plural?

A. Dat prior his numerus, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe four words, *Raſtrum, frænum, filum*, and *capiſtrum* are of the Neuter gender in the ſingular number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural? as, *hoc Raſtrum*, Plur. *hi Raſtri vel hæc raſtra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where are the Rules of Neuters ſingular, which are Maſculines only in the Plural.

A. Sed addi Maſcula duntaxat cœlos, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. Cœlum and *Argos* are the Neuter gender in the ſingular number, and the Maſculine only in the Plural: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli tantum*: ſo, *hoc Argos, Plural. hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the Rule for Neuters ſingular, Feminines Plural?

A. *Nundinum, & hinc epulum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the ſingular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plural.

Q. Are none of theſe the Neuter Gender in the Plural Number?

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plural Number.

Q. Give me the Rule for Maſculines ſingular, Neuters Plural.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines ſingular, Neuters Plural: to wit, *Manalus, Dyadimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the Rule of the Maſculines ſingular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit*, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning?

A. Theſe four words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, avernus*, are of the Maſculine gender in the ſingular number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural.

Defectives.

Q. WHerein begin your Rules for Heteroclites, called Defectives?

A. Quæ ſequitur manca, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All theſe ſorts of Nouns following are lame (or defective) in number or in caſe.

Q. Rehearſe the ſeveral ſorts of Defectives, as they are ſet down in your book before the rules, or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nouns wanting the Nominative and Vocative: Nouns wanting the Vocative caſe only: Propers wanting the plural number: Neuters ſingular wanting certain caſes in the Plural: Apellatives Maſculines wanting the Plural: Feminines wanting the Plural: Neuters wanting the Plural: Maſculines wanting the ſingular: Feminines wanting the ſingular: neuters wanting the ſingular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are thoſe which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no ſeveral caſe, but are alike in all caſes.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words vary no caſe, and are therefore called Aptots: as (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar*: ſo many ending in *u*, and in *i*, In *u*, as, *cornu genu*: *i*, as, *gummi, frugi*: So alſo, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred.

Q. Have theſe no numbers?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the ſingular number undeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both ſingular and Plural undeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plural undeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred (as (d) *quatuor quinque*, &c.) are the Plural number undeclined.

a *Frus*, the light ſcum in the top of the ear: *Gith*, the herb *Nigella Romana*, *Tax*, a yerk, or ſound of a laſh, or of a whip, are alſo Aptots.

b *Pando* is uſed both in the ſingular and Plural: c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number of the fifth Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek; as, *Teichen Teiche*: ſo it makes *e* long in the Rule. *Sic tempe, tot, quot*, &c. ar, *Theſſala, Tempe*. d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Caſes undeclined, as *duo* in Greek.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of theſe declined in either Number?

A. Yes: *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plural Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the reſt of the ſingular Number.

A. Singul. *hoc fas, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu.*

A. *Hoc cornu, invariabile*, in Sing. Pl. *Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus*, &c.

Q. Decline *Tempe.*

A. Plur. *Hæc Tempe, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and thoſe of the plural Number?

A. Plur. *Tot invariabile*: or, *hi, hæ, & hæc Tot, invariab.* ſo *hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invar, &c.* This is the uſual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique caſe.

Q. What mean you by an oblique caſe?

A. Any beſides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots?

A. *Eſque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What mean you by it?

A. Theſe words (*a*) *noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, prompſu, præmiſſu*, are of the Ablative caſe ſingular. *Aſtus* is read alſo in the plural number. *Inficias* is found onely in the accuſative caſe plural. a *Noctu* is found of the Feminine gender for *Noctæ.*

Q. Decline *Noctu.*

A. *Ablat. hoc noctu*: ſo the reſt.

Q. Decline *Inficias.*

A. *Accuſ. has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. WHat words do you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two caſes.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule ?

A. These words have but only two Cases in the singular number, *fors forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These have two in the Plural number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias.*

Q. Have none of these words of the singular number, all the Cases of the Plural number ?

A. Yes ; these four, *Verberis, vicem, plus* and *jugere.*

Q. Give the Rule for them ?

A. *Verberis, atq; vicem, sic plus*, &c.

Triptots.

Q. WHat words do you call Triptots ?

A. Such as have but three Cases in the singular Number.

Q. Give the Rule ?

A. Tres quibus inflectis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. These two words (*a*) *precis* and *opis* have but three Cases in the singular number : as, *precis, precem, prece ; opis, opem, ope : frugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *vis*, commonly wanteth the Dative ; but they all have the Plural number whole.

(a) *Terence* hath *preci* in the dative, *Nihil est preci loci relictum. Vis* is seldom read in the Dative.

Q. Give your Rule for those which want the Vocative Case.

A. Quæ referunt, ut qui &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, besides *tu, meus, noster*, and *nostras*, do lack the Vocative Case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your Rules of proper names wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. This ſhortly: all proper names, names of grain, [or Corn] things reckoned by weight, Herbs, moiſt things, metales, do naturally and commonly want the plural number.

Q. But may not proper names ſometimes have the plural number ?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives, or common Nouns; or when there are more of the ſame name.

Q. Shew me how by example?

A. As when *Catoves* are taken for wiſe men, ſuch as *Cato* was; *Decii* put for wiſe-men, ſuch as *Decius* was; *Macenates* put for worthy Noblemen, ſuch as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plural number. Or, when there are ſundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the Rule for this exception ?

A. *Eſt ubi pluralem retinent*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that ?

A. Theſe ſometimes have the Plural number, ſometimes they want it.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters ſingular, wanting certain Caſes in the Plural.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. Theſe neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel mulſum, defrutum, thus*, have onely three Caſes in the Plural number; that is, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordium, Gen. hujus hordei*. Plur. *Nom. hæc hordea, Accuſ. hordea, Voc. hordea*.

* *Hordea*. This Rule is ſet for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes*.

Q. Give your Rule for Appellatives Maſculines wanting the Plural number ?

A. *Heſpe-*

A. *Heſperus & veſper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe maſculines, *Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, ſimus, penus, ſanguis, æther,* and *nemo,* (which is of the common of two Genders) do want the plural Number?

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the caſes in the ſingular Number?

A. It is ſeldom read in the Genitive and Vocative: according to that Rule of *Deſpauterius, Nemo caret Genito, quinto numeroque ſecundo: Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative ſingular, and the Plural Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plural Number.

A. *Singula Fœminei Generis,* &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Feminines do commonly want the plural number, *Pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, tuſſis, pix, humus, lues, ſitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, ſenecta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative in the Plural number: and ſo have nouns of the fifth Declenſion: except *res, ſpecies, facies, acies,* and *dies,* which have the Plural number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plural Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices do commonly want the Plural Number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, ſapientia, deſidia,* and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the plural.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris,* &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Neuters want the Plural Number; *Delicium, ſeminium, lethum, cœnum, ſalum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viſcum, penum, juſſitium, nihilum, ver, hac, gluten,* (a) *halec, gelu, ſolium, jubar.*

(a) Halec, as it is the Feminine, hath *halecs* in the Plural Number. Hor.

Q. Give

Q. Give me your rule of Maſculines wanting the ſingular number?

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Maſculines do want the ſingular number: as, *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes*, being taken for an iſſue of bloud, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certain proper names of places of the plural number: as, *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the ſingular number?

A. *Hæc ſunt Feminei generis*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Feminines want the ſingular number; *exuviæ, phaleræ*, and ſo the reſt. So *plagæ* ſignifying nets, with *volvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender and Plural Number; as, *Thebæ, Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the ſingular?

A. *Ravim hæc primo*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule?

A. Theſe Neuters want the ſingular number: *Mania, teſque, precordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: alſo the Feaſts of the heathenish gods; as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia*.

Q. Give your Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which have more in declining than Nouns have commonly?

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant*, &c.

Q. How many Rules have you of them?

A. Five: firſt, of ſuch words as are of divers terminations,

declining and Genders. Secondly, ſuch as have two Accuſative caſes. Thirdly, ſuch as have divers terminations, and ſome of them diverſe declinings in the ſame ſenſe & Gender. Fourthly, ſuch as are of the fourth and ſecond Declenſion. Fiftly, Adjectives of diverſe terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant*, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Subſtantives have diverſe terminations declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru*; *hic clypeus, hoc clypeum*; *hic baculus, hoc baculum*: *hic ſenſus, hoc ſenſum*: *hic tignus, hoc tignum*: *hoc tapetum, ti, hoc tapete, tis* and *hic tapes, etis*: *hic punctus, hoc punctum*: *hoc ſinapi invariabile, hæc ſinapis*: *hic ſinus, hoc ſinum*: *hæc menda, hoc mendum*: *hic viſcus, hoc viſcum*: *hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum*, and *hic cornus*: *hic eventus, hoc eventum*: (a) and many other like unto them.

a As *Rete* and *retis, perduellis* and *perduellis*, *pecus, udis* and *pecus oris*, and *pecu invariabile*. *Famen, inis*, and *ei, artus, us*, and *artu invariabile, artua, uum* in the Plural, *Problema* and *Probematum, dogma, ſchema, thema*: *Schemus, atis*, and *ſchema, æ*; ſo *paſcha, atis*, and, *paſcha, æ*; *Juger*, and *jugerum*, i, and *juger, is*, and *jugeris, is*. So *Labium*, and *labia*: *ævum*, and *ævus*, *naſus*, and *naſum*: *collus*, and *collum*: *uterus*, and *uterum*. Hic *guttur*, and *hoc guttur*. *Ulyſſes, is*, and *Ulyſſeus Ulyſſei*, by *Synariſis Ulyſſi*, and by contraction *Ulyſſi*, of *Ulyſſeus*, of the third Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek: like *Baſileus*. So are *Achill, Oronti, Achari*, when they are uſed in the Genitive caſe, as they are oft: as is manifeſt by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give your rule of thoſe which have two Accuſative caſes.

A. *Sed tibi præterea*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certain Greek words, when they are made Latine words, have two Accuſ. caſes, one of the (b) Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther eris, Accuſ hunc pantherem vel panthera*: ſo *crater, eris, Accuſ. hunc craterem vel cratera*: *caſſis, idis, Accuſ. hanc caſſidem vel caſſida*, *æther ætherem vel æthera*.

b These are ſeldom uſed in the Accuſative caſe in Latine.

Q. May not other ſubſtantives be made of the Greek Accuſative caſes?

A. Yes.

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera, panthera.*

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which have diverſe terminations in the Nominative caſe in the ſame ſenſe and Gender?

A. Vertitur hic rectus ſenſus, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe words have divers nominative caſes, and ſome of them ſundry declinings, keeping the ſame ſenſe and Gender: as, (*a*) *Hic gibbus bi* and *gibber, eri*; *hic cucumis vel cucumer, cucumeris*; *hæc ſtipis*, and *hæc ſtips, ipis*: *hic vel hæc cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris*; *hic vomis, vel vomer vomeris*; *hæc ſcobis vel ſcobs, is*; *hic vel hæc pulvis, vel pulver, eris*; *hic & hæc puber, vel pubes, eris.*

(*a*) *Puerus, ri*, and *puer, ri, nubes* and *nubus.*

Q. What other words have you belonging to this Rule?

Hæc pubes, is.

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *es*; as, *Hic honor*, and *honos oris, hoc ador*, and *ados adoris*: ſo *hæc apes*, and *apis, is, hæc plebs*, and *plebis, is.*

Q. Are there not other Nouns alſo belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many coming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus, i, hic elephas, antis*, and *elephantus, ti; hic congrus, vel conger, i*; *hic Meleagrus, vel Meleager, i*; *hic Teucrus*, and *Teucer, i*; ſo many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for thoſe that change their Declenſion?

A. Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Nouns are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion; as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus*, (when it ſignifieth a Dog tree) *lucus*, and *domus.*

Tumultus, ornatus, gemitus, ſonatus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion. So *anus, us*, and *anus, i, ani.*

Q. Decline *Laurus*?

A. Hæc laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c. ſo the reſt.

Q. Where is your rule for Adjectives of diverſe declinings and endings?

A. *Et que luxuriant ſunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings, and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, ſomnus, clivus, animus, limus, frænum, cera, baculum.*

Q. How do theſe end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis* coming of *arma.*

Q. How are theſe declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE

The Poſing of the Rules of the Verbs, called

As in præſenti.

Queſtion.

WHat are the Rules of Verbs for ?

A. For the Preterperfect tenſes and Supines of Verbs.

Q. In what order are thoſe rules of the Verbs placed ?

A. Firſt, common preterperfect tenſes of ſimple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenſes of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supins of the ſimple Verbs. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbs. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenſes of Verbs in *or*. Sixtly, Verbs having two preterperfect tenſes. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenſes of Verbs Neuter-Paſſives. Eightly, Verbs borrowing the Preterperfect tenſe. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterfect tenſe. Tenthly, Verbs lacking their Supines.

Q For the Preterperfect tenſes of ſimple Verbs ending in *o*, what order is kept ?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. Firſt, Verbs of the firſt Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbs of the first Conjugation.

Q. GIve your rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*,

A. *As in præsenti*, &c.

Q. What is meaning of that rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Coniugation, having *as* in the Present tense, as *Amo amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi* as, *No, nas navi*, except * *lavo lavas*, which makes *lavi* not *lavavi*,; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*, as *nexo, as, ui*. Also *do, das* which make *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seem to have been sometimes of the third conjugation. They make the preterperfect tense very seldom in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so; as, *necavi*, *Plaut*.

The second Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation having *es* in the Present tense like *doceo, doces*, will have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui*.

Q. Have you no exception from this rule?

A. * Yes: my book seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Jubeo excipe jussi* &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Jubeo* which makes *jussi* not *jubui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*,

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor hit infra*, &c.

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe is doubled in theſe four Verbs: *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *ſpondeo ſpoſpondi*, *tondeo*, *totondi*.

Momordi and *ſpoſpondi* are out of uſe.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. L vel R ante geo ſi fiet, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be ſet before *geo*, *geo* muſt be turned into *ſi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *urgeo urſi*, *mulgeo mulſi* & *malxi*. Theſe ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. Dat ſteo ſtes ſtevi &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as, *fleo flevi*, *leo levi* and the compounds of *leo*, as, *deleo*, *delevi*; ſo *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. A maneo manſi &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. Maneo makes *manſi*; ſo *torqueo torſi*, and *hæreo hæſi*.

Q. What is the laſt exception?

A. *Veo fit vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*; as, *ferveo fervi*: except *niveo*, and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi*, and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *sieo* making *sivi*, and *vieo vievi*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Have theſe any common ending of the Preterperfect tenſe, as the verbs of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation have?

A. No: but ſo many ſeveral terminations as they have of their Preſent Tenſe, ſo many kinds of Preterperfect Tenſes have they.

Q. What

Q. What is then the meaning of that Rule, *Tertia, preteritum*, &c.

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tenſe, according to the termination of the Preſent tenſe: as in the Rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tenſe and Rule by thoſe Rules?

A. I muſt mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the reſt; according to the order of the letters, and as they ſtand in my Book, and ſo ſhall I find the Rule.

Q. If your Verb end in *bo* in the Preſent tenſe, how doth it make the Preterperfect Tenſe?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as, *Lambo, lambi*; except *ſcribo* which makes *ſcripſi, nubo nupſi*, and *combo combi*.

Q. Give the Rule?

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo Lambi*, &c.

Q. Tell me ſhortly the meaning of every of thoſe Rules in order?

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both (*a*) *peperci*, and *parſi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

(*a*) *Parci* is out of uſe, ſo *ſeiſcidi* and *ſcindo*, of *ſcindo*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect Tenſe?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *fundo* makes *fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepidi*; ſo *cado cecidi*, and *cædo* to beat *cecidi*.

Cedo to give place, makes *ceſſi*; ſo all theſe Verbs, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tenſe *ſi*, not in *di*: as, *vado vaſi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

Tergeo and *fugio* are found for *tergo* and *fugo*.

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as, *jungo junxi*; except *r* be ſet before *go*; for then it is turned into *ſi*: as, *ſpargo ſparſi*: But theſe Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*: as, *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo, punxi, pupugi*: *pango*, when it ſignifies to make a Covenant, will have *pepigi*; and when it ſignifies to joyn, it will have *pegi*; and when it ſignifies to ſing, it will have *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*; as, *trabo traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *colo colui*; but *pſallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* without *p*, do make *li* not *ui*; as, *pſallo pſalli*. Alſo *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*, *cello*, ſignifying to break, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excelli. *Percello* in *Terence* makes *perculſi*; unleſs it be printed falſe for *percuſſi* of *percutio*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui*; as, *vomo vomui*: But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *ſumo*, make *pſi*; as, *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſino ſivi*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtravi*, *ſperno ſprevi*, *lino*, which makes *levi*, and ſomtimes *lini*, and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini*.

Poſui for *poſi*, and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of uſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi*: as, *ſcalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo*, which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*; as, *linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, which makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*; as, *ſero* to Plant, or ſow, *ſevi*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſervi*; *verro* makes *verri*, and *verſi*, *uro uſſi*, *gero geſſi quæro quæſivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi*; as, *acceſſo exerſivi*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*; but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi*, *faceſſo*, *faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi*; as, *paſco pavi*; but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*; as, *verto verti*, but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſiti*, ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*. *meto meſſui*. Words ending in *ecto*, will have *exi*; as, *flecto flexi*, but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*. *necto nexui*, and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*; as, *volvo volvi*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A, *Ci*; as, *facio feci. jacio jeci*; but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*: as, *fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *Gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *Pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*; but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui*, and *ſepivi*.

Q. What is *Rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ*: as, *quatio quaſſi*.

Q. What *is uo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſtatuo, ſtatui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *pluit*, *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

A. *Quarta dat is ivi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *ivi*: as, *ſcio ſcivi*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*; ſo *cambio, raucio, farcio, ſartio, ſepio, ſentio, fulcio, hauſio*, which make *ſi*: *ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amicio amicui*.

Q. Do theſe never make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ivi*?

A. Yes, ſometimes, though more ſeldom, by the Rule, *Parciùs utimur cambivi*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbs?

A. Præteritum dat idem, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That the Compound verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with his ſimple Verb: as, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Præteritum dat idem?*

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the firſt exception?

A. *Sed ſyllaba ſemper*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe, which is doubled in ſome ſimple Verbs, is not doubled in their Compounds: except onely in theſe three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of, *do, diſco, ſto*, and *poſco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, not *occucurri*: ſo all other Compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and ſo *excurro, repungo*, &c.

Q. What is your ſecond exception from *Præteritum dat idem?*

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do*, and *ſto*, as they are noted in the margent of my Book, and have every one their ſeverall Rules.

Q. What is your Rule for the Compounds of *plico?*

A. *A plico compoſitum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. *Plico* being Compounded with *ſub*, or with a Noun, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as, *ſupplico, as, ſupplicavi*: ſo *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will have *multiplicavi*: but all the reſt of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui*, and *avi*: as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*: ſo *complico, explico, explico.*

Q. Give your Rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. Quamvis vult oleo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule

A. Although the ſimple verb *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tenſe; yet all his Compounds make *olevi*; as *exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo*, and *ſuboleo*, which makes *olui*; as, *redoleo, redolui*, &c.

Q. Where is your Rule for the Compounds of *pungo*?

A. Compoſita a pungo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All the Compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi*, and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your Rule for the Compounds of *do*.

A. Natum a do quando, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A (*a*) The Compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation do make *didi*, not *dedi*: as, *addo, addidi, adidi*; ſo (*b*) *credo, edo, dedo*. and all the reſt of them: except *abſcondo*, which makes *abſcondi*.

Q. What do the Compounds of *ſto* make?

A. Stiti, not *ſteti*; by the Rule, *Natum a ſto, ſtas, ſtiti, habebit*.

a Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the ſimple is now ever of the firſt.

b *Credo* ex *certum* & *do*.

Compounds changing the firſt vowell into *e*.

Q. WHat other exceptions have you, wherein the Compound Verbs do differ from the ſimple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are thoſe?

A. The firſt, of ſuch Verbs, as when they are compounded, do change the firſt vowell in the Preſent and Preterperfect tenſe into *e*. The ſecond, of ſuch as do change the firſt Vowel into *i*. The third, of ſuch as change the firſt Vowel into *i*, ſave in the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. Give the Rule of thoſe which change the firſt Vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. Verba hæc ſimplicia, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe ſimple Verbs, if they be compounded, do change the firſt vowel into *e*; as, *damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*; ſo *lacto, obiecto*; and thus in all the reſt.

Q. Have you no ſpecial obſervation of any of thoſe Verbs of that rule, which ſo change the firſt vowel into *e*.

A. Yes: of ſome compounds of *pario*, and *paſco*.

Q. What is your obſervation of the compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their preterperfect tenſe in *ri*: as *comperio, comperi*, and ſo *reperio reperi*, but all the reſt of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*, as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing elſe to be obſerved in the compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tenſe) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the ſimple Verb be of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire*.

Q. What is the obſervation of the Compounds of *paſco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compeſco*, and *diſpeſco*, do change the firſt vowel into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ui*; as, *compeſco* is *compeſcui*, and *diſpeſco diſpeſcui*: but all the reſt of the Compounds of *paſco* do keep ſtill the vowel and Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb; as, *epaſco, epaſcis, epavi*, &c.

Compounds changing the firſt vowel into *i*.

Q. Give your Rule for thoſe which change the firſt vowel into *i*.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That theſe Verbs *habeo, lateo, ſalio*, &c. if they be compounded, do change the firſt vowell into *i*; as of *habeo*, is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio*; and ſo in the reſt.

Q. Have you no ſpeciall obſervation of the Compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ui*, though *cano* it ſelf make *cecini*: as, *concino concinui*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *A cano natum preteritum per ui*, &c.

Q. Have you no other ſpeciall Rules which are joyned to this Rule; *Hæc, habeo, lateo, ſalio*, &c.

A. Yes, of the Compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, ſculpo, calco, ſalio, claudo, quatio, lavo*.

Q. What is your Rule for the Compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo, fit diſplicio*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule?

A. That all the Compounds of *placeo*, do change the firſt vowell into *i*, as *diſplicio*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the ſimple.

Q. Give your Rule for the Compounds of *pango*.

A. *Compoſita a pango retinent, a quatuor iſta*, &c.

Depango depegi, and *depanxi*: ſo *repango*.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That theſe four Compounds of *pango* ſignifying to joyn, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*, all the reſt of the Compounds of *pango* are changed into *i*, (as, *impingo, impegi*) by the Rule, *Hæc, habeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. Give your Rule for the Compounds of *maneo*?

A. *A maneo manſi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That theſe four Compounds of *maneo, præmineo emineo, promineo*, and *immineo*, do change the firſt word into *i*, and alſo make *minus* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *præmineo præminui*, but all the reſt of them, are in all things declined like *maneo*; as, *permaneo permanſi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *ſcalpo, calco, ſalio*?

A. *Com.*

A. *Compoſita a ſcalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *ſcalpo, calco, ſalto*, do change *a* into *u*, as for *excalpo* we ſay *exculpo*, ſo for *insalco insulco*, for *reſalto reſulto*.

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio, lavo*.

A. *Compoſita a clando, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lavo*, do caſt away *a*, as, of *clando* we do not ſay *oclando*, but *occludo*; ſo of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*, of *lavo* we ſay *prolvo*, not *prolavo*.

Compounds changing the firſt vowell into *i*, ſave in the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Compounds changing the firſt vowell into *i*, ſave in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Hæc ſi componas, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of it?

A. That theſe verbs, *ago, emo, ſedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, ſpecio, premo*, when they are compounded, do change the firſt vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenſes coming thereof; as of *frango*, we ſay *refringo refregi*; of *capio, incipio incepi*, not *incipi*.

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule, *Hæc ſi componas*?

A. Yes; I have exceptions for ſome of the Compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the firſt exception?

A. That *perago* and *ſatago* are declined like the ſimple Verb *ago*, keeping *a* ſtill.

Q. Give the Rule?

A. *Sed pauca notentur; Namque ſuum ſimplex, &c.*

Q. What is the ſecond exception from *Hæc ſi componas*?

A. *Atque*

A. *Abigo, ab ago, dego dat degi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That theſe two Compounds of *ago*, *dego*, and *cogo*, and *pergo*, and *ſurgo*, Compounds of *rego*, do caſt away the middle ſyllable of the Preſent tenſe.

Q. Shew me how?

A. As we do not ſay *deago*, but *dego*: ſo for *coago*, we ſay *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; *ſurgo* for *ſurrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio niſi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The compounds of *Facio* do not change the firſt vowel into *i*, but in thoſe which are Compounded with Prepoſitions; as, (a) *inficio*; the reſt, as, (b) *olfacio*, and *calfacio* keep *a* ſtill.

a *Perficio, efficio vel ficio.*
b *Olfacio* of *olere facio*: & *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Lego*?

A. *A Lego nata, re, ſe*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning.

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re, ſe per, præ, ſub*, or *trans*, doth keep *e* ſtill; as, *relego*, not *religo*; the reſt of the Compounds of *Lego* do change the firſt vowel into *i*, as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How do the Compounds of *Lego* make their Preterperfect tenſe?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tenſe in *lexi*; all the reſt have *legi* in the Preterperfect tenſe.

Of the Supines of ſimple Verbs.

Q. HOw will you know the Supine of a ſimple Verb?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Be

A. Becauſe the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. Give your rule.

A. *Nunc ex Præterito*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Nunc ex præterito*?

A. That we muſt learn to form the Supine of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. If the Preterperfect tenſe end in *bi*, how muſt the Supine end?

A. In *tum*, as *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bi ſibi tum formæ*, &c.

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*, as *Vici victum, ici ictum. feci factum, jeci jactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*, by the rule, *Di ſit ſum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine, as *Vidi viſum.* And ſome of them do make it with a double *ſſ*, as *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi, fiſſum, fodi foſſum*, not *foſum.*

Q. What ſpecial obſervation have you in that rule, *Di ſit ſum*?

A. *Hic etiam adverte*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it.

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines, as, *Totondi* makes *tonſum*, not *totonſum*, ſo *cecidi caſum*, and *ceccidi caſum*, *tetendi* is made *tenſum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tuſum*, *pepedi pedſtum*, *dedi datum.*

Q. What is *Gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*, as *Legi lectum*, *pegi*, and *pepigi* make *pactum*, *fregi fractum*, *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctum*, *fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *ſum*; as, *ſali*, ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum*, *pepuli pulſum*, *cœnli cnlſum*, *fefelli falſum*, *velli vulſum*, *tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are theſe terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui,* made?

A. *Tum:* as, *emi emptum. veni ventum, cecini cantum, cepi* coming of *capio* makes *captum,* and *cœpi* of *cœpio cœptum, rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *ſum:* as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi,* which makes *partum.*

Q. What is *ſi* made?

A. *Si* is made *ſum:* as, *viſi viſum,* but *miſi* makes *miſſum,* with a double *ſſ.* Theſe which follow make *tum:* as, *fulſi fultum, hauſi hauſtum. farſi farſum, furſi furtum, uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum, torſi* makes both *tortum,* and *torſum, indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum.*

Q. What is *pſi* made?

A. *Pſi* is made *tum: ſcripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum:* as, *ſteti* coming of *ſto,* and *ſtiti* coming of *ſiſto,* do both of them make *ſtatum*; except *verti* which makes *verſum.*

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum:* as. *flavi flatum*; except *pavi* which makes *paſtum*; ſo *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum, potavi potum* and *potatum, cavi* makes *cautum, ſevi* coming of *ſero* makes *ſatum, livi litum. ſolvi ſolutum, volui volutum, ſingultivi ſingultum, venivi* to be ſold, makes *venum, ſepelivi ſepultum.*

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *Ui* is made *itum:* as, *domui domitum,* but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verb ending in *uo,* it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum,* as, *exui* coming of *exuo,* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum,* not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *ſectum, necui nectum. fricui frictum, miſcui miſtum amicui amictum, torrui toſtum, docui doctum, tenui tentum, conſului conſultum, malui* makes *alitum* & *alitum. ſalui ſaltum, colui cultum, occului occultum. pinſui piſtum, rapui raptum, ſerui ſertum,* and *texui textum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc ſed ui mutant in ſum,* &c.

A. Theſe

A. Theſe Verbs turn *ui* into *ſum*: as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *pellui pelſum*, *meſui meſſum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui pexum*, *patui* makes *paſſum*, *caroi caſſum*, and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*; but five Verbs ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as, *finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum*: ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *ſtrinxi ſtrictum* and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe four verbs ending in *xi* make *xum*, not *ctum* *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?

A. *Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compoſitum ut ſimplex*.

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*, ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes, *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe words, *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*?

A. That there are ſome Compound Supines which have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have.

Q. Which are thoſe?

A. The compounds of *tunſum*, makes *tuſum* of *rutum rutum*, of *ſultum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, do change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum*, &c.

Q. Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of Compound Verbs?

A. Yes: of *edo* and *noſco*.

Q. What obſervation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *eſtum*, as the ſimple verb *edo* doth; but *eſum* alone as, *exedo* makes *exeſum*, onely *comedo* makes *comeſum* and *romeſtum*, by the rule, *Verbum edo compoſitum* &c.

Q. What is your obſervation for the Compounds of *Noſco*?

A. A noſco tantum duo, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. That onely theſe two Compounds of *Noſco*, *cognoſco*, and *agnoſco*, have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the reſt of the Compounds of *noſco* make *notum*: as, *pernoſco pernotum*: none of them make *noſcitum*.

Preterperfect Tenſes of Verbs in *or*.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs in *or*?

A. Verba in or admittunt, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That all Verbs Paſſives, whoſe actives have the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tenſe of the latter Supine of the Active voyce, by changing *m* into *us*, and putting to *ſum vel fui*: as, of *lectum* is made *lectus ſum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that Rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc eſt deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Communes are to be marked, becauſe they have no latter Supine of the Active whereof to be formed: and eſpecially thoſe are to be noted which ſeem to differ from the common kind of declining.

In Verbs Deponents and Communes which form the Preterperfect tenſe after the ordinary manner, as Paſſives do, we muſt feign latter Supines to form them of.

Q. Repeat thoſe which are obſerved in your Book.

A. *Labor* makes *lapſum*, *patior* makes *paſſum*, and the Compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compaſſus*, *perpetior perpeſſus*, *fateor* which makes *faſſus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor confeſſus*, *diffiteor diffeſſus*, *gradior* making *greſſus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior digreſſus*. So *fatiſcor feſſus*, *metior menſus*, *uter uſus*, *ordior*, ſignifying to weave, making *ordituſ*; *ordior* to begin *orſus*, *nitor niſus vel nixus ſum*, *ulciſ-*

ciſ-

cor ultus, iraſcor iratus, reor ratus, obliviſcor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor and *tucor* both make *tutus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, commini ſcor commentus, naſcor natus, ſum orior. morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

Morior, ori, tuus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris, vel oreris, ortus

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect Tenſe.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Preteritum activa*, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice; as, *Cæno cænavi* and *cænatus ſum, juro juravi* and *juratus ſum; poto potavi* and *potus, titubo tituhavi* and *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, placeo placui* and *placitus, ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, veneo* to be ſold *venivi* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbs Neuter-Paſſives.

Q. HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter-Paſſives?

A. Yes,

Q. What Verbs are thoſe;

A. Verbs Neuters having for moſt part the Paſſive ſignification,

cation, and the Preterperfect Tenſe of the Paſſive.

Q. What is your Rule for them?

A. Neutro Paſſivum ſic Præteritum, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Neuter-Paſſives have a Preterperfect tenſe, as if of the Paſſive voice: as, *Gaudio gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum*; Although the Grammarian *Phocus* count *mœſtus* a Noun.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect Tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for thoſe which borrow their Preterperfect Tenſe?

A. Quadam Præteritum verba, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tenſe of others: as, 1. Verbs Inceptives ending in *ſco* being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived, do borrow their Preterperfect Tenſe of them.

Q. What mean you by Inceptives ending in *ſco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *ſco*, ſignifying to begin to do a thing, or to wax more: as, *tepeſco* to begin to be warm, or to wax warm, being put for *tepeo* to be warm, hath *tepui* in the preterperfect tenſe: and ſo *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect Tenſe.

A. Cerno hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concuſſi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percuſſi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *ſido* hath *ſedi* of *ſedeo*, *tollo ſuſtuli* of *ſuſtineo*. *ſum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *feror tuli* of *tulo*, *ſiſto* ſignifying to ſtand, will have *ſteti* of *ſto*, *furo* hath *inſanivi* of *inſanio*. *veſcor* makes *paſtus ſum* of *paſcor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medicor* li-

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quor liqueſactus of *liqueſio*, *reminiſcor* makes *recordatus* of *recordor*.

Of Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenſes?

A. Præteritum fugiunt verbo, ambigo, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Verbs want their Preterperfect tenſe. Firſt, theſe ſix; *Vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.* Secondly, ſuch verbs inceptives ending in *ſco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themſelves, or which have no Primitive verbs: as, *pueraſco*, I begin with my boyage; which is derived of *Puer*, not of any verb. Thirdly, ſuch verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tenſe ſhould be formed: as, *metuor, timeor.* Fourthly, all Meditatives beſides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *eſurio eſurivi.*

Q. What Verbs do you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbs, ſignifying a meditation or a deſire to do a thing, or to be about to do ſomething: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *eſurio*, I hunger, or have a deſire to eat.

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

Q. GIve your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines?

A. Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All theſe Verbs do commonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo,* (a) *porco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, ſonniveo, ferveo.* Compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the Compounds of *cado*: as, *incido*: except *occido*, which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum.*

a Of *parco* are found *parſum*, and *parcitum*, but out of uſe. *Excello*, and *præcello*, Compounds of *cello* do want the Supines.

Alſo

The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*, though it be seldom read than simple.

Also these Verbs want their Supines, *respuo, linquo, lui, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo*, and *arceo*; but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines; as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation, which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, do want their Supines; except *olio, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo*, and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS.

Short Directions for ſuch as begin to make Latine, to know in what Caſe to put a Noun.

How to know the Nominative Caſe.

THe word coming before the Verb, anſwering to the queſtion *who*, or *what*, is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb. *Rule* 1.

Except when a queſtion is asked: as, *Said he ſo? Loveſt thou me?* *Exception* 1.

Or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood: as, *Reade you this?* 2.

Or when theſe ſigns *it*, or *there* cometh before the Verb: as, *It is* my *Book*; *there came one* to me. 3.

The word alſo which belongeth to the ſame thing, with that which is the Nominative to the verb, ſhall be put in the Nominative caſe; as, My *father* being *a man*, loveth me a Child. *Rule* 2.

The word coming after *en* or *ecce*, is put in the Nominative, or Accuſative. *Rule* 3.

The word coming after *o*, *heu*, and *proh*, may be put in the Nominative Caſe. *Rule* 4.

How to know the Genitive Caſe.

THis word *of* coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or Adjective, is a ſign of the Genitive Caſe. *Rule* 1.

Exceptions.

OF after *opus* and *uſus*, ſignifying need, is a ſign of the Ablative Caſe. *Exception* 1.

Of, before a word ſignifying the praiſe, or diſpraiſe of a thing, is a ſign of the Genitive or Ablative. 2.

3. *Of*, after Adjectives signifying fulneſſe, or emptineſſe, is a ſign of a Genitive, or Ablative.

4. *Of*, after *dignus, indignus, natus, prognatus; ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, is a ſign of the Ablative.

5. *Of*, after Adjectives verbals ending in *bilis* ſignifying Paſſively, is a ſign of the Dative.

Rule 2. This word *of*, coming after a verb, is made by a Prepoſition.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

1. AFter *Pœnitet, pudet, tædet, piget, miſeret, miſereſcit*, it is a ſign of the Genitive

2. After Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, or abſolving, it is a ſign of the Genitive, or Ablative.

3. After the Verb *Sum*, ſignifying a property or duty, it is a ſign of the Genitive.

4. After Verbs of depriving and unloading, it is a ſign of the Ablative.

5. After Participles of the Preter tenſe and Future in *dus*, it is a ſign of the Dative, or Ablative with a Prepoſition.

Rule 3. *At* or *in* coming before the name of a City, or Town, being of the ſingular number, & firſt, or ſecond declenſion, are ſigns of the Genitive caſe: but if the word be of the third declenſion, or Plural number, they are ſigns of the Dative or Ablative.

How to know the Dative Caſe.

Rule 1. THe Noun which hath *to* before it, is uſually the Dative Caſe.

Exception. But after theſe Verbs, *attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, loquor, hortor, invito provoco*, and Verbs of motion, it is made by the Accuſative Caſe with *ad*.

How to know the Accuſative Caſe.

Rule 1. THe word coming next after the verb, without any ſign before it, anſwering to the queſtion *whom*, or *what*, is the Accuſative Caſe.

Exceptions.

Exceptions. AFter Verbs Subſtantives, Paſſives, or of geſture, it is the Nominative,

After

After *misereor, misereſeo*, the Genitive.

After *reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recorder*, and *memini*, Genitive, or Accuſative.

After *intereſt* and *refert* the Genitive; unleſs in theſe words, *me, thee, his, us, you, whom*, which are made by the Ablative Poſſeſſive feminine, *mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, cuja:* 2. 3. 4.

After verbs ſignifying profit, diſprofit, help, favour, obeying, reſiſting, ſerving, truſting or believing, it is made by the Dative. 5.

So alſo after theſe Verbs, *parco, placeo, diſplicio, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulget, ſtudio, doleo*, and *blandior*, it is the Dative 6.

After the Compounds of *Sum*, except *Poſſum*, a Dative.

After Verbs of threatning, commanding, pardoning, the word ſignifying the Perſon, is uſed in the Dative Caſe. 7.

After Verbs of wanting, and *potior*, it is made by the Genitive, or Ablative. 8.

After *fungor, fruor, utor*, and *veſcor*, it is the Ablative. 9.

After *ſto*, and *conſto* ſignifying to coſt, and *valeo*, to be worth, the word ſignifying the price, is the Ablative. 10.

Except theſe Genitives put Subſtantively, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*. 11.

Nouns ſignifying the meaſure of a thing, are put in the Accuſative, and ſometimes in the Ablative, or Genitive: as, *a foot* high: three *inches* thick. *Rule* 2.

Nouns ſignifying continuance of time, anſwering to the queſtion, *How long?* are put in the Accuſative. *Rule* 3.

Nouns ſignifying ſpace, or diſtance of ſpace: as, furlong, a mile, are put in the Accuſative. *Rule* 4.

Mark further what Prepoſitions, and Introductions govern an Accuſative Caſe. *Note.*

How to know the Vocative Caſe.

THe Vocative is then only uſed, when we call, or ſpeak to any body.

How to know the Ablative Caſe.

NOuns ſignifying part of time, anſwering to the queſtion *when*, are put in the Ablative Caſe. *Rule* 1.

Rule 2. The word ſignifying the cauſe of a thing, the Inſtrument wherewith it is done, or the manner is the Ablative Caſe.

Rule 3. *With* is a ſign of the Ablative, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, which is a ſign of the Dative.

Rule 4. *By* and *than* after Comparatives and Superlatives, are ſigns of the Ablative Caſe.

Rule 5. *From* is a ſign of the Ablative, except it be after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a ſign of the Dative.

Note. Mark further, What Prepoſitions will govern an Ablative Caſe.

Rules to know when to *is not a ſign of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.*

TO after Nouns Subſtantives, not governing a Genitive caſe, *viz.* which ſignifie the matter of a thing, or a perſon, as alſo after any of theſe Adjectives: *aptus, paratus, tardus*; after Verbs of exhorting, inciting, prevailing, is made by the Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *dus* with *ad*, or the ſpeech is to be turned by *that* or *which*.

Rule 2. *To* after Subſtantives, or Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe, is made by the Gerund in *di*.

Rule 3. *To* after verbs or motion is uſually made by the firſt Supine, or Gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Rule 4. *To* after a Gerund in *dum*, ſignifying neceſſity, is made by the Subjunctive Mood, and *ut*.

Rule 5. *About to* is a ſign of the Participle of the Future in *rus*. Otherwiſe *to*, before a verb, is a ſign of the Infinitive Mood. *To be*, is a ſign of the Infinitive Paſſive.

Exceptions.

But *to be* after the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Subſtantive, is made by the Participle in *dus*.

Exceptions.

1. After certain Adjectives: as, *eaſie, hard, worthy, unworthy*, &c.
2. it is uſually made by the latter Supine.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame tenſe of a verb, and caſe of a Noun that the queſtion is asked by; as,

Teren:

Terentius Eunuch. act. 2. ſc. 2: *Quid* agitur? Statur.
Idem ibid. act. 3. ſc. 5. Quis *me ſequitur?* Nemo.
Idem And act. 3. ſc. 5. Quid *meritus?* Crucem.

Except the queſtion be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum:* as, *Cujum pecus?* Melibœi.

Or by a word that may govern divers Caſes: as, Horat. lib. 2. ſat. 3.

Quanti *empta?* Parvo. Quanti *ergo?* Octo *aſſibus. Ehen!*

Or except the anſwer is to be made by one of theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter*; as, Cujus *eſt hæc domus?* Noſtra.

For in all theſe, the Verb will not govern ſuch caſe of the word, whereby the anſwer is made, as it will of the word by which the queſtion is asked.

Short Rules ſhewing the order wherein words are to be taken in Conſtruing.

1. Firſt the Vocative (if there be any) is to be taken, and whatſoever depends of it.

2. Then the Nominat. caſe to the Verb, or whatſoever ſtands in ſtead thereof, and that which depends of it: but if the Verb be an Impersonal, then there is no Nominative.

3. Thirdly, the principal Verb with his Infinitive Mood, or in ſtead thereof, a Gerund, or Supine.

There is no ſentence without a Verb, unleſs when an Interjection ſupplies the place thereof.

4. Fourthly, that Caſe which the Verb properly governeth, and then the other Caſes in their order.

Exception. This order is changed in the oblique caſes of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives, which together with their Subſtantives, (if they have expreſſed) are commonly to be taken before the verb, or other word whereof they are governed.

Conjugations are uſually taken firſt in conſtruing Adverbs, either before or after the verb, as the tenſe requires. Except Adverbs of likeneſſe: as *quemadmodum, ſicut*, &c having *ſic*, or *ita* anſwering to them in the ſecond part of the ſentence which are taken firſt.

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Interjections also governing a Vocative Case, are to be construed in the first place together with their Case.

Prepositions also must be taken together with their Case.

The Adjective is always to be taken with his Substantive, unless when it doth pass the signification into another word.

Such words as are wanting to make up full construction, are to be supplyed by the sense of the place.

Latine phrases which cannot fitly be dis-joyned, are to be taken together, and to be expressed as near as can be to the life, that the elegancy of them be not lost,

Examples.

Virgil. *VRbem quam dicunt Romam Melibœe, putavi,*
Stultus ego, huic nostræ similem, quo sæpe solemus,
Pastores ovium teneros depellere fœtus,

Thus to be construed according to the precedent Rules.

Melibœe O Melibeus, *ego* I, *Stultus* foolish man, *putavi* thought, *Urbem* the City, *quam* which, *dicunt* they cal, *Romam* Rome, (*esse* to be) *similem* like *huic nostræ* (*Urbi*) this our (City) *quo* whither, (*nos* we) *Pastores* Shepheards; *solemus* are wont, *sæpe* often, *depellere* to drive, *teneros fœtus ovium* our tender Lambs.

Seneca. *Magnus animus conscius sibi melioris naturæ dat quidem operam ut in hac statione qua positus est, honeste se atque industrie gerat: cæterum nihil horum circa ipsum suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur peregrinus & properans.*

Magnus animus a great spirit, *conscius* being conscious, *sibi* to himself *melioris naturæ* of a better nature, *dat quidem operam* doth indeed endeavour, *ut* that, *gerat* he may carry *se* himself, *honeste* honestly, *atque* and *industrie* industriously, *in hac statione* in this standing, *qua* wherein, *est* he is, *positus* set: *cæterum* but yet, *judicat* he judgeth, *nihil* none: *horum* of these things, *circa ipsum* about him, *suum* his own, *sed* but, *peregrinus* being a stranger, *&* and, *properans* hastening, *utitur* useth them, *ut* as, *commodatis* things lent.

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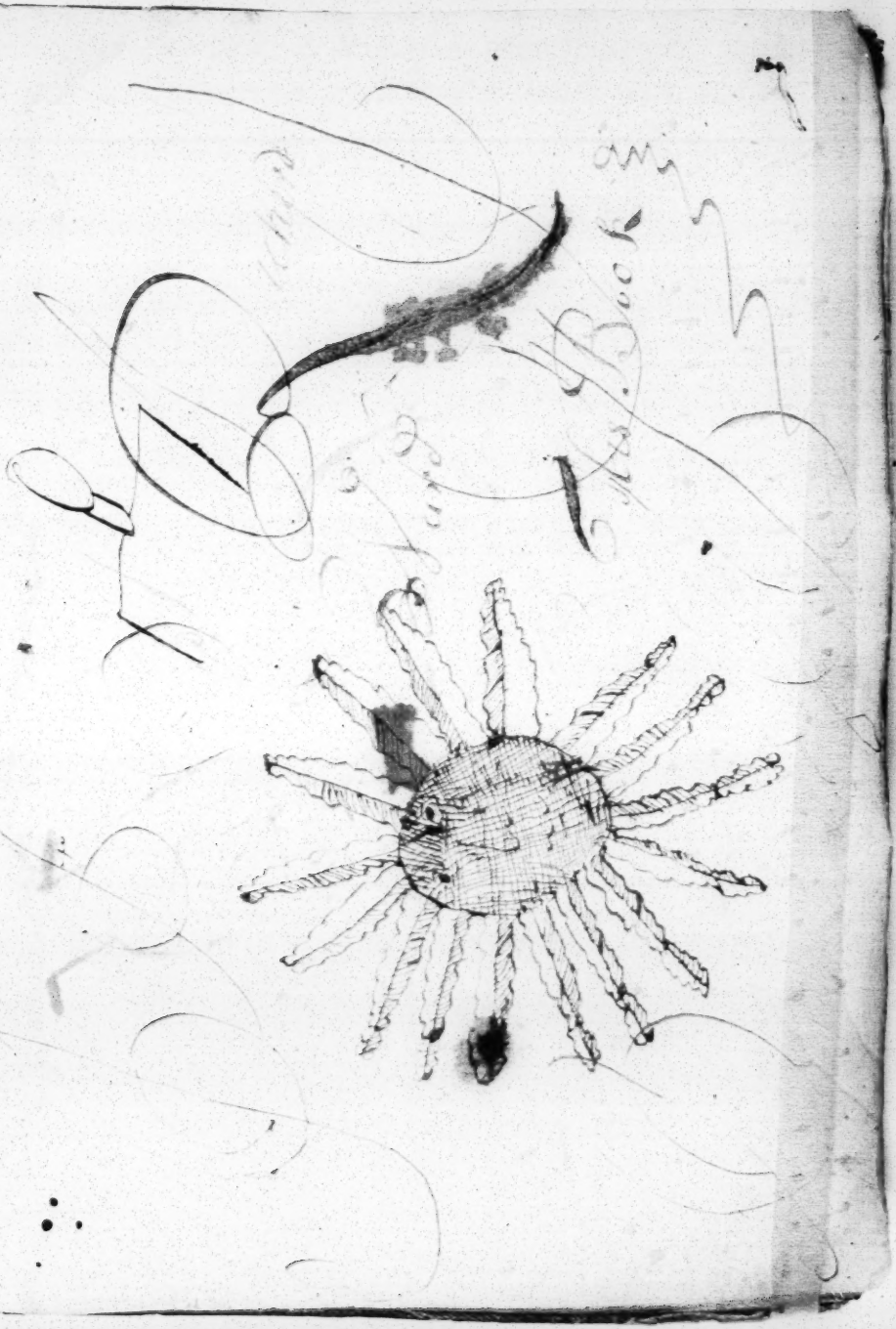

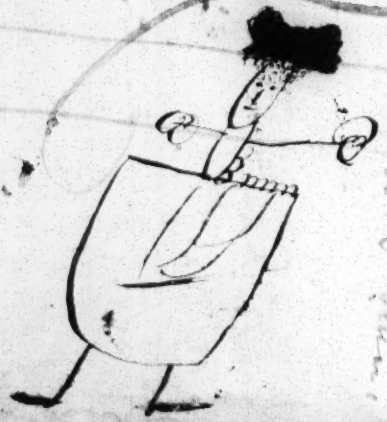

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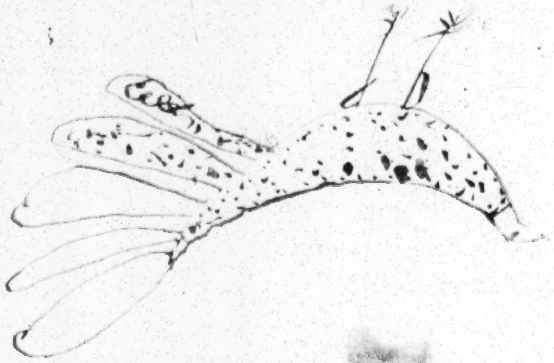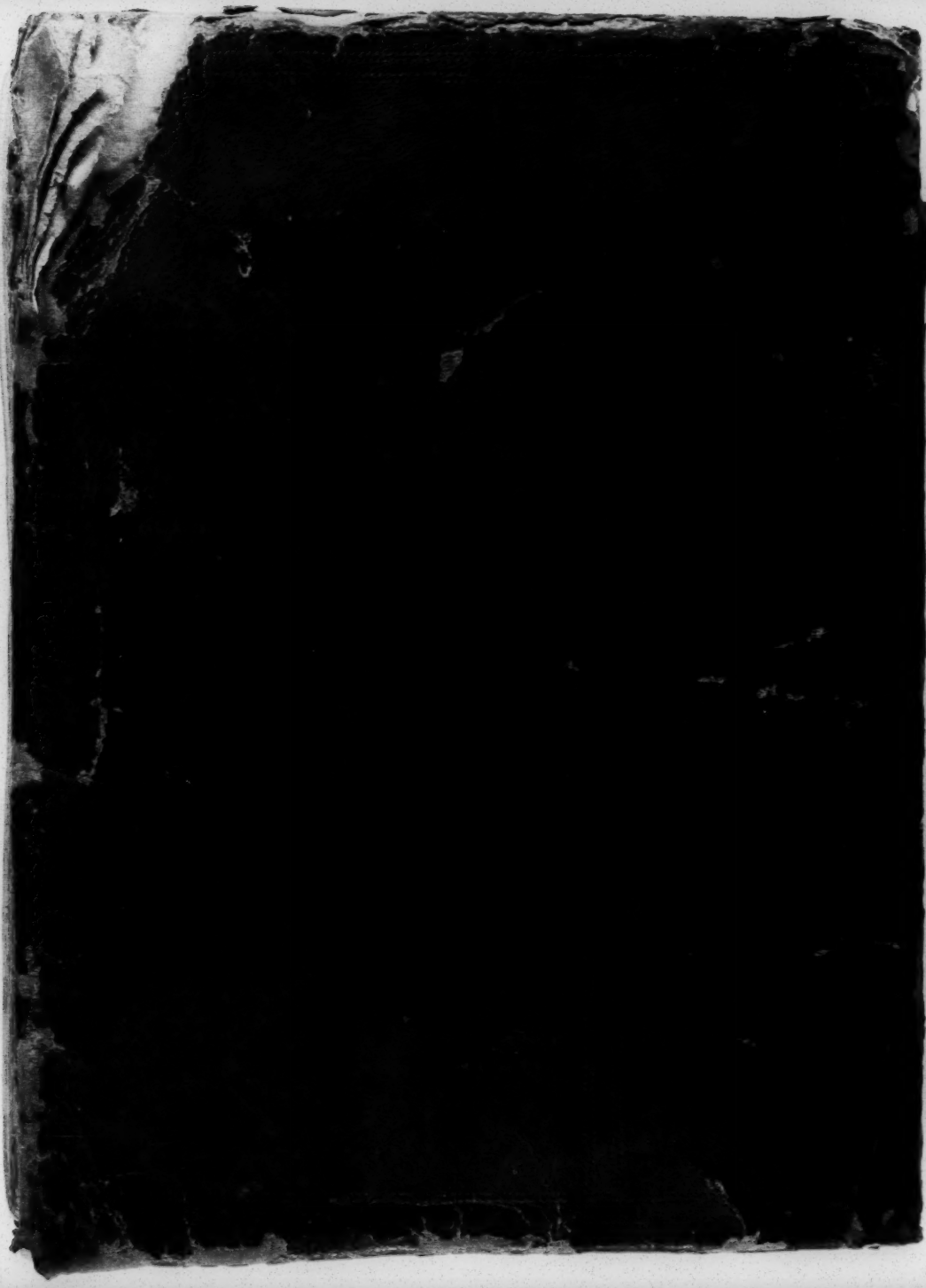
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